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# The People.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 21. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

# AGITATION.

## Section Washington's Method for Spreading the Truth.

The City of Washington is governed by a Board of three Commissioners approved by the President of the United States, and consequently the people of that city have nothing to say as to who shall "rule" them. This rather handicaps the Socialists there; for Socialism is a political movement, and when the working class cannot vote, it is well nigh useless to appeal to them to strike for the Socialist Revolution at the ballot box. But where there is a will there is a way, and the members of Section Washington have recently found the way. They have secured lists of registered voters from some of the industrial centers in Maryland, and have so far sent five hundred of these voters THE PEOPLE for three months. In order properly to introduce the new subscribers to the paper, and incidentally to call their attention to one or two salient features of the Socialist movement, each of the five hundred voters has been sent a personal letter that reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 10, '99.

Dear Sir:

Section Washington of the Socialist Labor Party has prepaid for three months your subscription to THe NEW YORK PEOPLE, the official paper of the Socialist Labor Party. In Washington, workingmen are not permitted to vote, and the only way we can advance the interests of the Working Class is to aid in distributing the papers of the Working Class in localities where the Working Class have the right to vote.

THE PEOPLE is a Socialist paper. It is owned by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party is composed of workingmen. It now remains for us to tell you why the members of Section Washington are Socialists, and why we are sending you a Socialist paper.

A little reflection will show you that we, the Working Class, produce all that is produced. Everything that men and women use, from a toothpick to a locomotive, from the cheapest cotton to the costliest silk, is made out of the blood, the bone, and the sinew of the Working Class.

We produce the necessaries that we consume ourselves. And, furthermore, we produce the necessaries and the luxuries consumed and wasted by the Capitalist Class and its parasites.

Are you a miner? Then why should you wear out your life in the bowels of the earth in order that the Capitalists who own the mine may wear broadcloth and silk and glut themselves with champagne suppers?

Are you working in a factory? Then why should you toil from youth till old age rearing palaces for your masters and living in poverty yourselves?

The Capitalists (our "employers") tell us that this is the "natural order" of things—that some men are born saddled and bridled to be ridden, while others are born booted and spurred to ride. But the Socialist Labor Party asserts that the Capitalist Class is a robber class, that it does absolutely nothing useful, that it lives on the back of the Working Class, and that it is of no more benefit to the Working Class than bloodsuckers are to the animal whose blood is sucked.

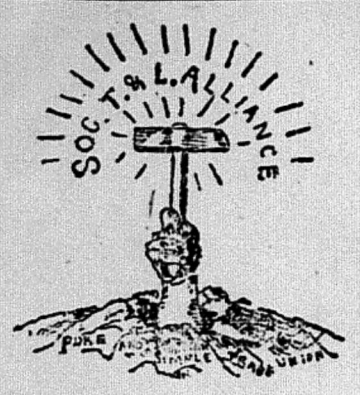
Now it is a well-known fact that if every able-bodied man in the country did his equitable share of the labor required to produce the necessaries and comforts of life, that those necessaries and comforts could be produced with two hours of work a day. As things are now the Capitalists do nothing useful, while those of us who are permitted to work are compelled to toil nine, ten, and twelve hours a day.

Therefore the Socialist Labor Party says: Let us reorganize society so that every able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the work necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe, and liberally educate every man, woman and child in the United States, and let those who (like the Capitalists of today) do not desire to aid in producing their own food, clothing, and shelter. When we get society reorganized on this basis, when our laws are so made that the Capitalists and the rest of the idle rich are compelled to work, then we shall be well on the way toward the Socialist Republic—a republic in which those who wish to live by labor shall be given every opportunity to labor, while those who wish to live on the labor of others (as the Capitalists and their parasites live to-day) shall be permitted to execute themselves by the guillotine of starvation. And it is for the Socialist Republic that the Socialist Labor Party is working.

It is impossible to convey in one letter a full knowledge of Socialism. But if you will carefully read THE PEOPLE for a few months a fuller knowledge of Socialism will come, and we feel confident that you will then become a member of that world-wide organization—the Socialist Labor Party.

And now a word about THE PEOPLE. The paper is owned by the Socialist Labor Party, and the editor is hired by the Party. On the first page will be found articles explaining the fundamental principles of Socialism, as well as news of the growth of the movement all over the world. In the editorial columns on the second page you will find capitalist logic demolished with vigorous reasoning. On the second page there is also an instructive column headed "Uncle Sam and Brother

(Continued on page 4.)




To the District Alliances and Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada—Greeting:

Obedient to the Constitution and general vote, taken on the matter, the Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is hereby called to meet at 10 A. M. on the third Monday of next September, the 18th, in the city of New York.

Born, four years ago, of conditions that rendered imperative the building of a class-conscious economic organization of the Working Class upon a national and international basis in America, the rapid and steady maturing towards rottenness of those conditions has, since, from year to year, justified the step taken four years ago, and the S. T. & L. A. has from day to day justified its existence.

The Working Class of America, led in its economic struggles by the perverse, ignorant and corrupt Labor Fakir, has been brought down to a condition of helplessness and disheartedness where it can be and is being run over rough-shod by the increasingly powerful Capitalist Class. The old-style trade organizations have become at best essentially dear, expensive insurance companies, while increasing numbers of them have so completely and logically developed that they are to-day nothing but sorry imitations of close corporations and fraudulent business enterprises, run for the exclusive profit of the Labor Fakir in control. The year that has just past is written literally in the blood of the Working Class,—and the pen that traced the lines has been held, not by the Capitalists themselves, but by the old style, the Pure and Simple Union. Not one instance, not a single one, to save the dull monotony, does the year record of a victory won by the workers under their old leaders and upon their old principles; not even a single instance of a stand taken that, by its intelligence and its manliness, would indicate a step forward, and, whatever the immediate issue, serve as encouragement for further attempts. On the contrary.

While such is the history that Pure and Simpledom has left on its tracks, accentuating by its career during the last twelve months, the whole history back of it, and thus fully justifying the feelings that the old stranded ship could be sooner ended than mended, the history of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, during this, the fourth year of its short existence has done more than justify its own existence as the economic organization that is capable and destined to redeem the Workers, now in the deep slough of despondency. The names of Allegheny and Slatersville need but to be mentioned. In the annals of Labor in America, these two names denote the only two instances where the economic conflict with Capital was carried on in a manner to give the lie to the slanders that Labor is incapable if Intellect and incapable of Manliness; they furnish the only instances that are an earnest of capabilities that assure the ultimate emancipation of the Working Class;—and in both instances the battle was fought under the banner of the S. T. & L. A.; in both instances, it was the purifying breath and spirit of the S. T. & L. A. that animated the proletarians, that guided and that steeled their courage. At every step, apart from these two leading instances, the S. T. L. A. has proved its worth; the strong pulsations of love for it that it evokes from the masses; the bitter hostility it raises against itself from the quarters of the corrupt elements that have so long trafficked upon the worker, and who feel their hour aproaching, are an orchestration to which the S. T. & L. A. keeps step with joy, serenity and firmness.

The Convention hereby called has important business to transact; the youngness of the S. T. & L. A. has left as yet much in a formative condition; the immensity of its task, in the very midst of which it finds itself, requires the conferring together of the best forces the organization has at its disposal. Ours, not being a gathering of lackeys of the capitalist class and of its would-be lackeys, neither railroad passes nor other substitutes are available. Despite the heavy drain upon our slender purses, imposed upon our activity, no effort should be neglected to render the approaching Convention thoroughly representative.

Every District Alliance is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every two hundred members or majority fraction in good standing affiliated with the D. A., according to the quarterly financial report of June 30th.

Isolated L. A.'s may send delegates on the same basis as D. A.'s or several of them may unite for the purpose of choosing a delegation.

By order of the General Executive Board,

WM. L. BROWER,
National Secretary.

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**The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.**

# WORKINGMEN, WAKE UP!

## A Word to the "Sardine."

**(With apology to "The Cuban.")**

John Slaliowick. Wound 3 inches behind ear, by 44-calibre ball.

Caspar Doolis. Gunshot wound; 44-calibre ball entered centre of back, passed out in front.

John Rushle. Ball entered right thigh from behind.

John Foolyns. Four wounds; large gunshot; one in arm, one in right shoulder, one from the side in neck, one in centre of back.

Andrew Mayer. Ball entered thigh from side, shattered the bone; leg amputated.

Andrew Yusmond. Two gunshot wounds in groin, one in right leg; bones splintered.

John Kulich. Charge of gunshot in abdomen, tearing away part of right side.

Andrew Slawinck. Had three shot wounds in breast, one in arm; 44-calibre ball passed through lungs, shattering his shoulder blade, and a second ball entered the other lung, passing out through back.

Joseph Zeppa. Deer-shot through left arm and shoulder blade, lodging in the back.

B. Rummel. Ball in thigh and two in buttocks; bones severely injured.

John Kleschock. Ball in buttocks.

John Postra. Charge of shot in right arm and another in right thigh; 44-calibre ball through arm and one into thigh from behind.

Andrew Honas. Charges of shot in both thighs and ball in buttocks.

Andrew Orban. Charge of shot in right arm and ball in side.

John Contraw. Charge of shot and ball in left arm.

Adolph Zalack. Deer-shot from side into left breast; died soon after.

Stanley Zagorsky. Charge of shot in stomach and right side.

DEAD.

Adalbert Czara. Two balls in thighs. Dead.

S. Bozostowski. Charge of shot in head, over right ear. Dead.

R. Recovwicz. Charge of shot and 44-calibre bullet in left side of head. Dead.

John Lacutra. Deer-shot in stomach; ENTERED FROM CENTRE OF BACK. Dead.

Clemens Postlack. Charge of shot and bullet in abdomen. Dead.

Jacob Lomoshonas. Bullet from BACK INTO ABDOMEN. Dead.

This is but an incomplete list; 96 men were injured, 40 lightly, 37 seriously and 19 were killed.

What do you think of this, Mr. Sardine? Pitiful—isn't it? No—not Cuba—not Philippines. Battle?—better call it struggle. A part of the class struggle—so often denied by the falsifying manufacturers of public opinion.

'Twas a one-sided affair. Here class-unconscious wage-slaves—there class-conscious capitalists and their tools; here possession of no power, absolutely dependent--there possession of economic and political opinion; here a few American flags—there revolvers and rifles, bullets and shot; here respect for the law, by marching without weapons, in orderly procession, headed by a few American flags—there disrespect for law, ending in an insult to the Stars and Stripes, by the Sheriff and his unders tearing up the flags and throwing them in the dust.

Why, certainly, Mr. Sardine, the Hazelton massacre. But you read the facts in your daily paper, and will be only worried to think about the trial resulting therefrom. The celebrated murder trial of "The People vs. James Martin et al." You know that the Sheriff and his accomplices were pronounced "not guilty" by that very unprejudiced jury. Every member of the jury admitted having formed an opinion previous to their serving as jurors. Note the opinion as it developed into the most remarkable verdict decided upon in a commonwealth that guarantees equality before the law. The verdict decided that the Sheriff et al. were only doing their duty in enforcing law and order—by shooting and killing peaceable and inoffensive children of God on the highway.

Of course, YOU, Mr. Sardine, may well sneer at the circumstance that these God's children first saw light in Austria, Hungary, etc. But are their souls less souls than the soul, for instance, of that full-blooded American juror H. A. Wolfe—who admitted that he was STRONGLY PREJUDICED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Whenever you should happen to meet H. A. Wolfe, of Ross Township, Luzerne County, Pa., pat him on the back, Mr. Sardine, blow him off, and extend your sympathy to him as one who is only prejudiced against FOREIGN sardines (?).

And Judge Woodward, with his maladministration of rulings, helped to set aside the teaching "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." He turned into a true Christian; he upheld the teaching, "Whomsoever hitteth thee on the right cheek, turn to him thy left one also." Scarcely had the tremendous blow at Hazelton struck the right cheek, when the illogical, base, "unimpartial" rulings of our capitalist judge planted a second blow on the left cheek. Did meekness cause the holding out of this left cheek?

A brutal oppression, Mr. Sardine, held a large number of Christians down to the wheels of capitalist justice, and ground their flesh, bone, marrow, honor and the remnants of the American flags into a horrible parody on the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty.

The left cheek was turned by the force of circumstances to a degenerate jury—degenerate from a point of law. Just think of it! Law-abiding citizens unconsciously overthrow that backbone of our civic and criminal law: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. The spirit of capitalism, that caused all this, today is such that it says, "Capitalism is always in the right, even when it's in the wrong."

Pray, do not get excited, Mr. Sardine, leave your gun at rest—you cannot help the dead men or their forlorn wives and children that way. Indeed, you do not know but what a Mr. Wolfe, or Fox, or Skunk, is ambushed on the highway to "get a crack at YOU." Did not the testimony given at the trial prove that such expressions as—

"I hope to be able to down half a dozen."

"I hope I'll get the drop on one of them." (Thomas Hall.)

"I don't see the idea of the Sheriff leading us this way and that, if we can't shoot a few of those fellows." (Deputy Turnbaugh.)

were given vent a short time before the massacre. THESE EXPRESSIONS WERE RULED OUT OF THE EVIDENCE BY JUDGE WOODRUFF, "they bore no relation to the shooting!"

And here one comes across a dark spot in the current of events. At one time during the trial a report was spread that not all the witnesses for the prosecution would be able to testify. They had to come down to Scranton from Hazelton, and the witness' allowance of $1.00 per day would not pay the expense of the trip and keep the family. Up to that time the $9,000 fund had almost been used up. And among 70,000,000 people in our great free country there was not found enough manly feeling to see justice done, there was not sent dollar upon dollar to the disposal of the Prosecuting Committee. The same was hampered for lack of funds all the time.

Verily, Mr. Sardine, do you see how well your name fits you? A sardine—utterly devoid of class-interest—class-unconscious to the extreme—all of you packed side by side in your tin box of indifference—your brain safely embalmed in the rancid oil of capitalist thought—you see not the handwriting on the walls, streets, hill-tops and everywhere that should call you to your senses: you hear not the cry of the militant proletariat as it calls out to you, "Wake up, Sardine! Man! Wake up! else you'll be smothered in your trance. Shake up the little character capitalism has left to you, put your shoulder to the wheel and help to throw off your fetters. Organize, agitate and vote for the Socialist Labor Party. Soon those guns will point at YOU, soon those bullets will hit YOU, soon that law will grind down YOU—therefore, wake up!—before it's too late—and capture capitalism's strongest bulwark—the political power. Then will YOU be able to dictate terms to those that live, feed and thrive upon you now—thus securing to yourself and your loved ones all the benefits that human skill and progress—the skill and progress of the wage-slave—not the capitalist's—affords. Wake up!

To give you an idea of how class-conscious the capitalist class is, read a part of Lawyer Palmer's address to the jury:

...."Did not the deputies have the right to shoot? If they had not thrown down the mob, then the mob would have thrown down the deputies.... and the majesty of the law would have lain bleeding in the dust."

"Should they have waited until the Sheriff would have been murdered and his mangled corps brought to them? Oh, no! The law does not ask that.... The Sheriff knew what measures had to be taken."

A sheriff murdered and his corps mangled—with what weapons? A few American flags? And here is a statement also made by Palmer that it would be well for you to heed: "It has been claimed that the jury's verdict would influence the struggle between Capital and Labor. This is not true. Labor fights have been in existence since the time workingmen in old Babylon demanded more bread (what gall!) Then he continued with remarks about Revolutions in general, and claimed that it's a mistake in handling the turbulent elements too easy. "Had not Louis XVI. unluckily attempted to make a truce with the CANAILLE, the French Revolution would never have broken out. (Palmer did not see that the French nobility's advice to the poor to eat grass resulted in the nobility biting into the dust.)

Slabodnick, one of the victims, was showing his wounds to the jury; 3 bullets passed clean through his body; one of them had pierced both lungs. His excitement at being so near the Assassins caused him to take Lawyer Palmer for the Assassin-in-chief, Martin. At this the marblehearted, red-handed miscreants laughed—laughed aloud, at a slight error, made by a fellow-being, all but murdered by them; a man made by the very same Creator that breathed life into their unpitying, murderous souls. And with that laugh were mingled the groans of another victim, Ruman, who had several bones shattered by rifle balls, and was partly paralyzed therefrom.

The memory of that laugh some day will change into a call of "QUITS" from the very mouths of the Class the Accused laughed at then; and yours is the duty, Mr. Sardine, to call that "Quits" at the ballot box—and lose no time about it.

Wake up—be a man—demand and take your own. You're living in a revolution now and are not aware of it. All the strikes, riots and massacres of the last ten years crowded into Texas, about one-fourth larger than Germany, with the population of the United States (about one-fifth larger than that of Germany) living in it, would fall nothing short of being a civil war — a revolution in fact. You have Cœur d'Alene, Homestead, Brooklyn, Pullman, Buffalo, Cripple Creek, Pana, Virden, Hazelton, and now anew the Cœur d'Alene episode.

Do not dare to say, Mr. Sardine, that the crime was not premeditated.

"I left Atlantic City, Sunday, Sept. 5th; left for Hazelton, Monday. I requested a number of friends, upon whom I could depend, to select some good people that I could swear in as deputies. I met those people during the evening and administered the oath of office. The friends who selected the deputies . . . are all eminent citizens." (Statement of Sheriff Martin; fourth day of trial.) This statement throws an enormous searchlight upon the entire affair. The law demands that the sheriff pick out his deputies. Martin spat at the law—he lets the capitalist do his picking alone and directly.

Long, the class—the "brain" of society—of the coal capitalists of Pennsylvania, long must their fingers have been itching to get a "crack at the Huns,"—the same as the "Yankee Doodle" tin soldier of the late lamentable war had his fingers itching to get a "crack at a Spaniard" or a "Filippino." And they took the opportunity; these coal trust tools got their chance and used it in a treacherously "lawful" manner. The young capitalist-son and old capitalist hireling deputies went out for "game." LAWFULLY! Was it not claimed by the defence that the sheriff had shown the strikers a writ that gave him authority?—they had no right to march about—that the U. S. constitution was all right, but that a measly little specimen of a backwoods sheriff could spit at 70 million free Americans and set aside one of the guarantees of same said constitution—to suit the autocratic and criminal intentions of a criminal class.

Do not try, Mr. Sardine, to tell me that Martin is an exception to the rule. Do not think for one moment that he and the deputies would stand for an armed mob of strikers. Had the strikers been armed, a battery of artillery would have greeted them at the little school-house. General Merriam knows his lesson better. He issues a proclamation, declares certain acts as performed by such and such organizations to be unlawful, too, and the employing of members of such unions as an unlawful act. Hoodwinking to a purpose. Had Martin done this, THERE NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN A TRIAL.

INCIDENTS AND TESTIMONY.

Shortly before the strike there had been made an attempt at organizing a company of militia. Then the idea was changed to a troop of cavalry. Neither one "panned out." But—the majority of those ready to join either organization were subsequently chosen as deputies, besides the special police, then in pay of the coal trust.

When the district attorney demanded that the accused deputies renew their bail, the judge decided that they could wait 48 hours until they had obtained bail. He practically set them free, although one Dietz had in a moment of non-reliance in the coal capitalists' trust "flown the coop" to Africa. When the "man-hunters" had finally obtained bail, it developed that the Citizens' Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co. of Philadelphia had deposited $340,000 with the treasurer of the State, thereby going bonds. When asked, Col. Simm, the Company's representative, refused to state who backed his company.

A witness showed the court, upon a Winchester being handed him, how the deputies held their rifles to their cheeks and kept on shooting, aiming from one fleeing striker to another, until their guns were emptied.

A reporter, a freight agent and a lawyer swore they saw no marks of violence on Sheriff Martin's face, a few hours after the massacre; still some of the deputies swore that they shot, because some-one had forced the sheriff to his knees and his life was endangered.

Ed. Jones, chief of West Hazelton police, swore that the strikers carried no weapons, were orderly and molested no one. The district attorney announced that this witness's testimony would prove that some of the deputies had taken aim at the strikers, that witness had commanded them to put their rifles aside—that they were too impudent. Lawyer Lenahan objected — Jones stopped testifying.

Another witness swore that having fallen to the ground, he had raised his head and saw several deputies running towards him, and that he then fainted from loss of blood.

Lenahan: "You saw several deputies running towards you?"

Witness: "Yes."

Lenahan: "Certainly! Because YOU were running towards the deputies; otherwise you could not have seen them." And all the attempts of the witness to explain that he had seen them after he had fallen were of no avail. Lenahan waved his hand in a deprecatory way, exclaiming with pathos about the lying rabble that was brought in to testify.

Ferris, one of the many law-twisters, engaged for the assassins, opened the defence with a speech containing among others the following statements:

"We will request you, my gentlemen of the jury, to regard the accused to be pillars of the majesty of the law, as trusty officials, (trust officials [?]) who performed the duty of protecting the rights of American citizens to tread the highway; as protectors of the right of the American workingman to earn his bread (dry bread? Mr. Sardine) without anyone molesting or frightening him. A soldier may stand shoulder to shoulder with his comrade, on the battle-

(Continued on Page 2.)

# PRICES.

## Does Taxation at all Affect them, and How?

It were a waste of time to undertake a classification of the various taxes, with the expectation that a correct or permanent theory could be deduced as to the operation of each class. Even in the case of direct taxes they seldom, either of themselves or from the manner of their collection, act as professedly intended. Indirect taxes, in particular, operate so variously that each of them requires constant watching. A certain tax calculated to develop a certain interest in a certain country might destroy the like interest in another country, or in the same country at another time. It might also yield much revenue here and none at all there, more at one time than at another, etc., etc. Hence the "art," as defined by Turgot. We might well call it the "black art."

True, there are some taxes upon which a general agreement has been reached, owing to their special unvarying character, shown by universal experience. For instance, it is admitted that a tax on Rent—or on its equivalent, the Value of Land—falls upon the owner; that a tax on incomes, or on personal property, or on occupations, falls upon those who pay it. As to the popular notion, that the constant increase of the tax on improved City Real Estate is paid by the tenant, nothing is more erroneous. An effect here is obviously taken for the cause. As a rule, the rent is not raised because the tax is increased, but the tax is raised because the rent that can be demanded, and therefore the capitalized value of the property, increases. But when we come to things commercially known as staple articles of consumption, the utmost confusion is apparent. A tax on wheat, for instance, would not increase its price, yhich is determined by its supply on the world's market; but a tax on Brazilian coffee, which we must import and which is chiefly consumed in the United States, would unquestionably affect its wholesale price here, unless the decrease of consumption were such as to throw the tax upon the foreign producers. There is no end of such various cases.

Right here, however, we reach the point of greatest importance in the whole question, and one general fact, very plain, very tangible, is about to issue from all this chaos.

This great fact, established by the most exhaustive statistical inquiries (one of which, conducted by the writer, covered the period of 13 years, 1880-1892), may be briefly stated as follows:

"The retail prices of necessaries are not affected by the fluctuations of the wholesale market."

Singular as this may appear to the thoughtless person, who, while buying his supplies from day to day at the same store has never observed it, the explanation of it is simple enough. Having gauged the requirements and incomes of his customers, each retail dealer establishes his scale of prices accordingly, with a margin of profit as great as possible and practically including what might be termed an insurance premium against wholesale fluctuation. Under the present middle class system of distributive trade (which is now being slowly modified by the advent of the Trust and the Department Store), the retail prices, therefore, while remaining substantially the same at the same store for a long period of years—sometimes extending over a decade—vary from place to place, and even from quarter to quarter in the same city. We might mention differences so great between the constant retail price of an article at one place and its constant retail price at another place, as to exceed several times any tax ever imposed upon it; also, similar differences on the prices of articles that have never been taxed; also numberless instances of declining wholesale prices after a tax had been imposed, or of rising wholesale prices after the tax had been removed, without any change in the retail prices. From all this the conclusion is obvious, "that the consumers are made to pay all that their purchasing ability permits, regardless of taxation; and that the tax is paid out of the profits of the retailer, unless the conditions of the wholesaler be such that he may have to bear the whole or a portion of it."

Hence a struggle between the two skinners of the laboring class, each trying to force back the burden upon the other; a struggle in which the stronger is finally the more successful and incidentally uses any tax that may be imposed on the necessaries of life to further weaken the weaker. Neither of them, however, actually favors such a tax: neither the middle class trader, because he must bear it wholly or chiefly, nor the great employer of labor, because it is an artificial impediment to the lowering of the MONEY rates of wages. Therefore, "in the United States"—that is, in the most capitalistically advanced of all countries—"the amount of taxation upon the commodities consumed by the wage working class (except distilled liquors, beer and tobacco, which are not, properly speaking, necessaries of life, and the tax upon which affects the dealer only) is so insignificant as to hardly deserve notice; and with this statement we might well dismiss the tax question from among the issues deserving the attention of wage working people, were it not that the aspect of it is changed by the use which the Socialists propose to make of the Power of Taxation.—Lucien Sanial, "Socialist Almanac," Supplement 3.

# THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beekman St., Room 305, New York.

— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY


## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
| In 1890 | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| **In 1898** | **82,204** |

**The civilized producer is reduced to the minimum of personal property necessary for the satisfaction of his most urgent wants merely because the capitalist possesses means and to spare for the indulgence of his most extravagant fancies. The capitalist should have a hundred heads and a hundred feet, like the Hecatonchiri of Greek mythology, if he would utilize the hats and boots that encumber his wardrobe.**

**LAFARGUE.**

### THE VOICE OF TEXAS.

WHEREAS,—A certain reactionary faction of the S. L. P. consisting of a few disgruntled and befuddled members of Section New York and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Company have had the impudence to assume that they are the S. L. P., and without any authority for their action have attempted to depose our N. E. C. and the editors of our official organ, THE PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED,—That we, the State Committee of the S. L. P. of Texas, unqualifiedly and without reserve denounce all those members of the S. L. P. connected with the outrage committed upon the N. E. C. and the editors of THE PEOPLE as traitors to the S. L. P., and demand their expulsion from the Party, and be it further

RESOLVED,—That we recognize only the N. E. C. and Editors of THE PEOPLE represented by Henry Kuhn as National Secretary, located at 61 Beekman street, New York, as the National Officers and Editors of our official organ, THE PEOPLE.

FRANK LEITNER, State Organizer.
A. T. MILLS, Sec'y State Com.
San Antonio, July 23.

### THE VOICE OF KANSAS.

WHEREAS,—In the development of the revolutionary working-class movement, reflections of conflicts within capitalist ranks of society often cast their shadows across the path of that militant expression of proletarian revolt, viz.: the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY; and

WHEREAS,—The vanguard, as it pushes ever forward, clearing the way, betimes hears from the rear cat-calls for a halt, or modification of the relentless, well-directed, decisive blows upon the outposts of Capitalism; and

WHEREAS,—Situations frequently arise during that momentous conflict requiring speedy handling of all forms of mutinous reaction; and

WHEREAS,—The time has now arrived, when backed and known to be backed by a growing sense of Socialist solidarity, those comrades in various capacities, charged with carrying out the mandates of the Party upon the national plane, have now as ever (despite the dust raised by unavoidable subsidiary conflicts between the Party and would-be destroyers therof) acted with due regard for the movement's self-imposed proprieties,—yet nevertheless unmistakably firm and decisive; and

WHEREAS,—During the process of doing their imperative duty, that we consider from the standpoint of oft repeated matters of principles of our program, its tactical resolutions, constitutional forms, being promptly enforced by the regularly elected and duly constituted National Executive Committee, to-wit: Henry Kuhn (Secretary), A. S. Brown, Patrick Murphy, Lucien Sanial, Arthur Keep, J. J. Kinneally, and C. H. Matchett;—now therefore be it

RESOLVED,—By the State Committee of Kansas, that we recognize the foregoing named body as the only constitutional N. E. C.; that we not only refuse recognition of the "adjourned meeting" of the S. C. P. A's alleged N. E. C., but we also denounce the already too evident vicious conspiracy centering around the S. C. P. A. and its queers, in their assault upon the only distinguishing features of the S. L. P., thereby upon the Party itself, its very raison d'être—a pre-concerted "revolution" (?) by all those hard-put for a cue in these later days: the days of internal purification of the Proletarian Army of Emancipation, by virtue of its predetermined march toward the goal; furthermore be it

RESOLVED,—That we cannot be caught with the chaff, that such conflicts, herein exemplified, are "factious wars of wordy editors"—on the contrary, we view the position of various editors, incidental, even, yet important;

RESOLVED,—That we view with shame any squirming, hesitancy, undecision from an admittedly not corrupt source, that those especially on fore-front battle-line as National, State, and Local Officials, Party Editors—decorum and line servants of the Party—in proportion to that tardiness as false, cowardly, criminal-progressively;

RESOLVED furthermore,—That, in joining freely in the demand for prompt, vigorous, decisive action in putting a speedy end to all and whomsoever tampering with the "ship," to the foregoing we pledge the N. E. C.—through them, the Party—our unswerving service in all that comes in our province as State Committee; and lastly be it

RESOLVED,—That we hail with delight the reappearance of that ensign of battle, THE PEOPLE, bearing superscription of Henry Kuhn, Secretary, issued at 61 Beekman street, New York City.

Yours Fraternally,
C. GEERKEN,
D. O'DONNELL,
STEVE WELSH,
LEWIS LEWIS,
JAS. H. ROBERTS,
CHAS. HEISING.

Countersigned:
E. A. CAIN, Sec'y.

Pittsburg, Kansas, Aug. 6, 1899.

### THE VOICE OF MINNESOTA.

WHEREAS,—An effort has been made, in violation of the Party's constitution, to depose the N. E. C. and National Secretary be it

RESOLVED, that the Minnesota State Committee recognize only the N. E. C. that has been lawfully elected, with Henry Kuhn as National Secretary;

RESOLVED,—That we endorse the action of the N. E. C. in resisting the anarchistic assaults of those who oppose the Party's will;

RESOLVED,—That we heartily approve the position of the Party and its organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwärts" on the S. T. & L. A. and pledge our support in upholding the Party's policy.

By order of the State Committee,
CHAS. G. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

### LADY WARWICK.

With flaming headlines and much blowing of trumpets, the capitalist press announces in its despatches from London that Lady Warwick has "joined the progressive forces of England," that these have thereby "received a valuable addition," and that "her Ladyship now pronounces herself a Socialist."

If Socialism is really recognized by the capitalist press to be a progressive force, by what miracle do they make the admission? If Lady Warwick's pronouncing herself a Socialist and joining such forces is recognized to be a valuable addition to them, by what miracle does the capitalist press hasten to herald the fact with such sensational headlines? Socialism IS a progressive force; but that is equivalent to saying that it foreshadows the downfall of the Capitalist Class. Every valuable addition to its forces DOES add inches to its stature and vigor to its blows; but that is tantamount to saying that its destructive power over Capitalism is proportionally increased. This being thus, the perplexing riddle confronts one, Why do these mouth-pieces of Capital display such delighted alacrity in publishing the news? The riddle is solved by carefully reading the account to the end. In an interview with Lady Warwick, her Ladyship expresses herself with the following clarifying words:

"I connect myself with no party,—BECAUSE IT WOULD DO HARM TO OTHER MATTERS IN WHICH I AM INTERESTED."

The riddle is solved; the cat is out of the bag.

Socialism, as an abstract theory, is as harmless, consequently ineffective, as steam in the spheres. For steam to be effective, it must be found in the boiler; for Socialism to accomplish results, it must be brought down to the narrow channels of organization. What the boiler and engine are to steam, that is a political party to Socialism. Well may the capitalist press rejoice: Lady Warwick's Socialism will add not an atom of effectiveness to it; on the contrary, it may serve to scatter, to help the steam escape, and paralyze the revolutionary engine.

The time is not so far back here in America when, to style onself, or be styled, a Socialist carried nothing alarming with it; it neither disconcerted the drawing-room, nor interfered with "the other matters in which the 'Socialist' was interested." On the contrary, it may have even promoted those "other matters:" it added zest to the bearer, rendered him often positively interesting. That, of course, all came to a dead stop just as soon as the zest ceased to be a zest, just as soon as the zest assumed a practical character, and, turned into the engine-boiler of a political party, girded on its loins for practical work.

We know not accurately enough how things stand in England; here, however, we know that the Lady Warwick element, tho' long strenuously at work, has regularly suffered shipwreck in its attempt to introduce the vapid, purposeless days of yore by scuttling the ship of the S. L. P. with the claims of abstract Socialism, and the excellencies of such methods.

The Lady Warwick element is one of high and low degree: it presents itself simultaneously in the claw-hammered evening-dress coat gentility and the Label Committee fakirity. May our British Comrades have eyes, strong enough to penetrate the fraud, and arms powerful enough to resist and drive it back to attend openly to "the other matters in which it is interested." Here the Party has fully cut its wisdom-tooth. With arms open to receive additions to its forces fom all honorable quarters, it demands of every member a flat-footed stand upon the class struggle, and undivided allegiance to the only boiler-engine that can pull the Revolution to its consummation—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

### OUR NEW GERMAN ORGAN.

The acquisition of the Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter-Zeitung" by Section Buffalo, S. L. P., marks a new era in the history of the Socialist movement, not only in western New York, but in the entire United States. The conditions obtaining at this time render it absolutely necessary for the Party to possess a German paper which, edited by a clear, class-conscious Socialist, will combat the middle-class economic heresies promulgated by the other German papers of more or less disguised reactionary leanings. Such a paper is the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," and such will it continue to be in the future.

The history of this paper in the past is the history of the incompetent muddle-headed bourgeois so-called Socialists of Buffalo. But the recent experiences in New York, being but an illustration of one phase of this incompetency or knavery, is in itself sufficient to photograph the methods, and render unnecessary a detailed history. Suffice it to say that, once a Socialist paper, owned by a private corporation, the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung" rapidly passed through all of the stages of degeneracy until Most was called to edit it! That capped the climax and brought the paper to death's door, when the revolutionary Marxian Socialists decided to secure control of it.

The only element to fight was a few pure and simple fakirs, the rank and file of the trade unionists supporting the Socialists. At the present time the paper is controlled absolutely by Section Buffalo, S. L. P., and the necessary steps have been taken to prevent it from ever again being anything else but the organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Max Forker of New York has accepted the managing editorship, and it must be conceded that in his hand and under the control of the S. L. P. it will rapidly become the organ of the loyal, clear, German Comrades who are undoubtedly the vast majority of the German Comrades.

The securing of control of the paper at this time, when our former national organ, the "Vorwärts," as the result of gross treachery, has been killed, is—to say the least—most opportune, insomuch as it will now be possible to undo the dirty work done by the "Volkszeitung" tax-payers and labor frauds.

To this end we ask that our German Comrades throughout the land subscribe for the paper and induce all of the German workers to do the same.

The address of the Arbeiter Zeitung is 317 Genesee street, Buffalo.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Abenblatt," Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, saves us the necessity of an article on the new "Labor" party, whose existence is being lullabied into political jobs by that queer gathering of queers, the New York Central Fakirated Union. Commenting upon the birth-pangs of that "party," our witty colleague sums up the case thus tersely:

The new labor party has no name as yet. As yet it knows not what sort of a trade-mark it should hang out. After all, what is the trade-mark to a smart business man? The principal thing is a good failure.

Columns of details may be added to this, yet the case could not be better presented.

Art there True-penny? The Cleveland, O., "Citizen," finding its efforts fruitless to queer the S. L. P., now reappears with what is a virtual reprint of one of the typical slop-bucket articles which, several years ago, it used to bestow upon THE PEOPLE and the S. L. P., when it was openly for Populism, "one thing at a time" and other fakir vagaries. Since it collapsed on that line, we left it alone, subsequently even quoted it approvingly when it reproduced and adopted the teachings of THE PEOPLE; but more recently, it having shown signs of relapse, it was again dropped and taken up only once to rap it over the knuckles. As the goat takes to the hills, the crow to carrion and the dog to his vomit, the "Citizen" is now again just where it was five years ago. We shall thus have the opportunity to again frequently illustrate sound and honorable economics and tactics by contrast with "Citizenisms." Thus, to paraphrase Artemus Ward, like measles and New England rum, even the "Citizen" has its usefulness in the scheme of nature. Firmly spitted, we shall, beginning with the next issue, start in again to turn the "Citizen" over the fire that the relentless movement of the Revolutionary proletariat builds for the crooks.

A strange story that is that the New York "Herald" of last Monday published about affairs in the Philippines. It appears that the American authorities are negotiating with the Sultan of the Sulu islands, a gentleman who keeps slaves and a harem, to secure his submission. The report shows that, while at one end of the islands the American flag is to be forced upon the untractable Aguinaldo and his Tagals by means of bayonets and Winchesters as an emblem of civilization, the same emblem is, by cash payment, sought to be raised by our generals in command over polygamy and chattel slavery.

The American flag, once pointed to with pride by Benjamin Franklin as the emblem of freedom and morality on earth, is, in the hands of the labor-fleecing capitalist class, in danger of becoming the swindle rag of the mock auctioneer.

## SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

At the meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, held Aug. 12, at 528 East Eleventh street, Comrade Hanford of Typographical Union, No. 6, was granted the floor on the question of a statement offered by him for adoption by the General Committee relating to the locked-out printers of the New York "Sun." The delegates criticized the proposition as offered, with great freedom, and in order that the matter might be dealt with at once, a Committee was elected to which it was referred with power to make alterations. The committee consisted of Dow Hosman, Jas. Scheurer and Ben. Hanford. As a result of their deliberations the following statement was sent to Typographical Union, No. 6:

"The locked-out printers of the New York "Sun," like all other wage-workers battling with capitalism, have our sympathy, and we will do all that we can to aid them in every honorable way to win their fight and bring the proprietors of the "Sun" to terms.

"We do this, knowing that many of the "Sun's" locked-out men are not Socialists, and knowing also that Typographical Union, No. 6, has in its ranks men who are opposed to Socialism, and men who have been and are upholders of the capitalist system of industry.

"But we believe and earnestly hope that the honest members of No. 6 will be able to learn a valuable lesson from their experience with the "Sun."

"It should open their eyes to the evils of a system of society where a few men who are called employers of labor have the power to discharge or lock out their employees, with or without reason, according only to the whim, caprice or interest of the employer. It should open their eyes to the dangers of any system of industry where those who do the useful work of the world are not owners of the tools and appliances with which they work, and are therefore at the mercy of those who do own those things necessary to the production of wealth by the workers.

"The Socialist Labor Party hopes that this strike will not alone serve to prove to the newspaper men that their interests are identical with the book men, but that they are also identical with the interests even of the poorest paid laborer.

"This "Sun" lockout should further open the eyes of the printers to the fact that capitalism and capitalists are the same in every branch of industry. That the interests of all printers are the same as the interests of all other workingmen. That it is the same capitalist system that is responsible for the slaughter of Homestead steel workers by Pinkertons, the murder of Pullman and Idaho strikers by the Federal Army, of Buffalo switchmen by militia, and the assassination of Hazelton miners by deputy sheriffs that now uses the Pinkertons to maim the locked-out printers and stereotypers of the New York "Sun."

"And we believe furthermore that Typographical Union, No. 6, would not now find its economic efforts opposed by the brutal employment of the political powers in the interest of the capitalist concern the union is fighting, if it had before this placed itself upon the basis of the revolutionary class struggle, and with other organizations had done its full duty in organizing the working class on the basis of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

"The "Sun's" locked-out employees can rest assured that the members of the Socialist Labor Party will not read that paper while it is published by the aid of Pinkertons and thugs, and if their Republican and Democratic friends will likewise refrain from patronizing that sheet, its circulation will be confined to its own business office. Which means that the printers will speedily win their fight."

* * *

On Saturday night last members of No. 6 got up a newsboys' meeting in Teutonia Hall, at which the little ones were asked to help the men in their fight against the "Sun," by not selling that paper. What a lesson; what an indictment against capitalism. Grown men begging children to fight their battles for them. How many children in this country are compelled to assist in the support of their parents? Printers of No. 6, can you not learn from this that something more is necessary to the welfare of yourselves and other workingmen than an organization on lines of pure and simple trade unionism? Don't you think it is about time to bring politics into the union?

* * *

No matter how much individual capitalists may hate each other, they are united in opposition to the working class. For years the New York "Sun" has applied every conceivable term of opprobrium to the managers and editer of the Evening Post. The editor of the Post has replied in kind to the Sun. But when the Sun wanted assistance to scab its paper, the Post jumped to the breach and did all that it could to help the Sun and injure the cause of its locked-out employees. Will the printers of No. 6 learn anything from this bitter experience? Or do they still think that working class politics will "bust the union?"

* * *

The Pinkerton outrage perpetrated by the Sun was in a sense the worst that ever took place in this country. The men were not clubbed for "rioting," or "congregating," or "parading," but for quitting work. How many times have the capitalist papers told us that men must be "free to work for whom they pleased," and that they were also "free to quit work." But the Sun stereotypers, having quit work, were put off the elevators in a narrow and dark hallway, lined on either side with Pinkertons and others, and then forced to run the gauntlet of kicks and cuffs and blows till they escaped from the building. Suppose a striker had done as much to Hitchcock, Loffan, Paddock or Dana, where would he be now? Will the printers learn anything from this? Will they begin to understand that when railreaders and miners and laborers are shot and clubbed that it is important to them? If they will not learn from their own experience, what hope is there for them?

S. H.

## Workingmen, Wake up!

(Continued from Page 1.)

field repelling the furious onslaught of his country's enemy. He kills, but commits no crime. He does his duty as soldier and man."

And the soldiers—oh, my! Ferris!—how neat one can put that! The soldiers—capitalist and his tool, both "soldiering" work, on the economic and political battlefield (Brooklyn or Hazleton, etc.), repel the furious onslaught of honor and decency upon their crimes;—they "kill" at Brooklyn, but "commit no crime"—the Seventh in N. Y. City (STAY-AT-HOME), the 71st at Santiago. Yes, the "protector" does his duty as a SOLDIER FOR THE CAPITALIST—as a man who is even LESS THAN A SARDINE.

* * *

While the trial was going on, the assassins were happy and of good cheer. The coal barons looked to, that free theatre seats and other enjoyments were at hand. The "finest" society circles and clubrooms had their doors open for their reception. On the other hand, the poor coal-miners had testified, against the slayers of their companions in misery, whose families were suffering with bitter want, they—stared into the terrible fate of a "blacklisted existence;" indeed a number of them received warnings to that effect. More than that. John Mense, on his return to work, from the witness-stand, got the following reception from his superintendent: "You were testifying against us in Wilkesbarre yesterday, weren't you? You're a ——. Take a walk; there's no work here for you."

And now, a year since the trial, the remaining indictments against the band of assassinating deputies were squashed.

Public interest has waned, there is no money in the public treasury for the sake of a few "Huns;" the county officials are happy that they and other tax-payers need fear no damage-suits from foreign countries. Understand well, Mr. Sardine, though "Huns" were the victims in this case, the same covers similar cases where Americans may be and have been the victims. You are every bit as good a lemon to be squeezed dry and thrown away by the capitalist as the "Hun."

Profit by the experience of people who were chirruped over here to America by the sweet mouthings of capitalists who did not want to pay what they called exorbitant wages to those American citizens that upheld the capitalists and their pernicious system at every election. The coal-mining Hun is not the only wage-slave—there are millions more; you are one of them, Mr. Sardine.

Oh blacklist, screen, pluck-me-store, 44-calibre bullets, capitalist court, squashed indictments, and all the rest of ye, can ye not hasten enlightment to come to the minds of these "Hun" wage-slaves and these American wage-slaves, and their fellow wage-slaves throughout the State, throughout America, throughout the world—so that they will turn down at the polls the treacherous capitalist class and its system, with the Socialist Labor Party ballot. Throw out the class from its municipal and national seats of power by electing your own representatives—and the system will fall in turn. Remember! No Capitalist Silver Party, Capitalist Gold Party, Capitalist Good Government Party, Capitalist Municipal Ownership Party, or any other Capitalist Conspiracy—only the Socialist Labor Party can and will represent the wage-slave truly, and enforce labor-laws necessary for his welfare and bring about the final turning down of Capitalism to a Co-operative Commonwealth. This is the only way out, Mr. Sardine.

All the brutal power of the world, all the ammunition, guns, men-of-war, and guillotines CANNOT EFFECT YOUR EMANCIPATION—cannot deliver you of your chains. Only as you become class-conscious and vote for the interests of your class, only so does hope assume a tangible shape for you.

WAKE UP! WAKE UP!

The revolution is at hand! It is gaining in volume and strength and is getting more and more blood-specked. And if you do not rise in all your numbers and end it with the S. L. P. ballot, no mind can foretell the abject misery that may be in store for you and yours.

Be MEN! Organize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—and strike at the ballot-box with the S. L. P. ballot—and the victory must and shall be yours!

LITTLE BILLY.

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SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 140th St. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan looks downcast.

Uncle Sam—Is there bad news in the wind?

B. J.—Bad news? Yes, indeed. I've lost my job.

U. S.—Sacked?

B. J.—No; work is slack, and I'm laid off.

U. S.—And your employer, is he laid off, too?

B. J. looks up surprised and startled.

U. S.—Is he laid off?

B. J.—He? Why, no!

U. S.—He lives on happily; still himself not a penny's worth; and while he has done no work save sponging on you; and you who have done all the work are now laid off! Well! Well! How do you like it?

B. J.—Like it! How you talk! But what is there to be done but grin and bear it? My employer said to us when he laid us off that "the oscillations of the market are like the ebb and flow of the sea to which we must all accommodate ourselves." So there you have it, grin and bear. They are heavenly visitations.

U. S. (as mad as he can stick)—How YOU talk! If the sea is in the habit of beating heavily against a shore and break it down, do people calmly sit down and let their land be eaten away by the waves, and "grin and bear it"?

B. J.—Oh, no! They raise barriers against the waves.

U. S.—And when in southern climes where tornadoes are periodical and their approaches usually foreseen, do people there let the wind tear up their houses, and look resignedly on, and "grin and bear it"?

B. J.—No; I've read that they put slats across their windows to keep them from being torn open and the house overturned.

U. S.—And lightning, that comes down so unexpected, smashing and burning up things, do people "grin and bear it," or do they not take safeguards against it?

B. J.—They provide lightning-rods, I guess.

U. S.—And how about diseases, epidemics; do people "grin and bear it" when yellow fever, or smallpox, or cholera or any other pestilence visits them?

B. J.—Guess not!

U. S.—Not only they resist it while it is there, but they guard against its approach by sanitary and other measures, eh?

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—No "grinning and bearing," eh?

B. J.—Oh, no; all such things are fought.

U. S.—Now, you meek lambkin, will you please tell me what sense there is in your guarding against all such visitations, and not guarding against that "ebb and flood of the sea" that periodically throws us out of bread for ourselves and our families?

B. J. scratches the back of his head, nonplussed.

U. S.—See here, my man. That employer of yours, all our employers, the whole rabble-rout of the capitalist class is playing upon us the game of the old heathen Priestcraft. They used to tell the people that ebbs and tides, storms, epidemics were all visitations of heaven that the people had to submit to or else they would be rebels against God's will. That sort of teachings was good for the Priests, but mighty bad for the common folks. To-day we all laugh at those gullible people who allowed themselves to be so humbugged. And yet what are you doing when you meekly "grin and bear" these "oscillations of the market," but just what those foolish and ignorant people of old did?

B. J. opens wide his eyes.

U. S.—Yes, open them! These layings off are the heavy end of a perpetual storm that is blowing upon us. That storm is the storm of Capitalism. It is empoverishing us and degrading us. "Grin and bear it"? Why, man, if we do there will be nothing left of us to do the grinning with, in the end. We must guard in advance against, and we can. We can set up lightning-rods that will carry the Capitalist death-dealing bolt into the ground; we can protect ourselves with antidotes that will kill off the pestilential Capitalist microbes. And that is the Socialist Republic. Help us Socialists raise it. Our ballots can conjure it into existence. Then, when the Capitalist Class is overthrown and the instruments of production are owned by us, who produce and alone operate them,—then the storm will be no more, and, like electricity, deadly when uncontrolled but helpful when harassed to do man's work, so will the machinery of production, owned by the whole people, bestow upon us happiness, instead of, as now, famine and sorrows!

## The Latest Decalogue.

Thou shalt have one God only,—who
Would be at the expense of two?
No graven images may be
Worshiped,—save in the currency:
Swear not at all,—since for thy curse
Thy enemy is none the worse:
At church on Sunday to attend,—
Will serve to keep the world thy friends
Honor thy parents,—that is, all
From whom advancement may befall;
Thou shalt not kill,—but needst not strive
Officiously to keep alive;
Adultery is not fit
Or safe,—for woman to commit;
Thou shalt not steal,—an empty feat,
When 't is as lucrative to cheat:
Bear not false witness,—let the lie
Have time on its own wings to fly;
Thou shall not covet,—but tradition
Approves all forms of competition.

—CLOUGH.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

# Chronological Recapitulation

## of the Main Incidents of the Party's Conflict with the "Volkszeitung."

DECEMBER 14th and 19th, 1898.—The "Volkszeitung" attacks editorially the Party's trade union policy.

DECEMBER 25th, 1898, And JAN. 1st, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" is reprimanded by THE PEOPLE.

DECEMBER 28th, 1898.—The editors of the "Volkszeitung" are censured by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association.

JANUARY, MARCH, 1899.—Meetings of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, where the Party's policy is denounced and a spirit of defiant disloyalty is exhibited.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" publishes a falsified account of the criticisms uttered in the New York General Committee on Henry Stahl, Emil Kirchner and other nominees for the National Executive Committee.

FEBRUARY 25th, 1899.—For thus misleading and prejudicing its readers in a matter affecting an important Party vote, the "Volkszeitung" is condemned by the General Committee.

MARCH, 1899.—During the voting for the National Executive Committee, the "Volkszeitung" element makes violent efforts to secure a majority on that Committee. To accomplish this, house to house visits, the circulation of slanders and even vote-packing are resorted to. The Liedertafel, eager to help along this plan of packing the Party's National Committee with enemies of the Party's policy, casts more votes than the number of its members in good standing.

MARCH 22, 1899.—Canvass of the returns of the election for the National Executive Committee. The result shows the following vote for the leading upholders of the Party's policy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kuhn | 578 | votes. |
| Sanial | 683 | " |
| Matchett | 565 | " |
| Keep | 426 | " |
| Brown | 397 | " |
| Murphy | 366 | " |
| Kinnealy | 364 | " |

as against the following vote received by the seven leading candidates of the "Volkszeitung" element:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kirchner | 234 | votes. |
| Stahl | 329 | " |
| Neppel | 153 | " |
| Fahl | 150 | " |
| Nueske | 135 | " |
| Ey | 88 | " |
| Woodruff | 76 | " |

MARCH 23, 1899.—The Soc. Co-operative Publishing Association endorses the "Volkszeitung's" editorial attacks on the Party's policy. The majority of the Board of Directors (Peter Fiebiger, L. Glaser, Samuel Jacobsen, M. Halder and H. Vogt) resign, and a Board is elected composed of opponents of the Party's policy.

APRIL 2, 1899.—THE PEOPLE publishes the article headed "Sign Posts," reviewing the debates in the Soc. Co-op. Publ. Association.

APRIL 11, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association appears before the National Executive Committee and demands that a reply for the "Sign Posts" be inserted in THE PEOPLE of April 23rd, or 30th (May 1st), such reply to be published without previous inspection either by the National Executive Committee or by the Editor of THE PEOPLE. The National Executive Committee resolves that it cannot act on the demand until the reply has been submitted.

APRIL 16th, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association submits its reply to the National Executive Committee. Their attention is called to the many misstatements of facts contained therein; they are told that, if an end to the discussion is sincerely desired, nothing inaccurate should be said that would lead to further controversy and that, if they will revise their reply in accordance with the facts as pointed out to them and not denied, the reply will be inserted. The Board answers that they have no time to revise; the Nat'l Executive Committee consequently rejects the reply.

MAY 1, 1899.—The National Executive Committee issues its statement on the "Situation in New York."

APRIL 29, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" issues its "Monthly English Edition," and uses the mailing list of THE PEOPLE for distributing it.

MAY 23, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" smuggles a bogus "supplement" into the "Vorwärts."

MAY 15 and 24, 1899.—The National Executive Committee demands explanations.

MAY 27, 1899.—The New York General Committee adopts by a two-thirds majority a report showing the spirit of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association to be, as characterized in the "Sign Posts" article, and passes a motion demanding the subordination of the Association and of the editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" to the decisions of the Party.

MAY 30, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association sends a letter to the National Executive Committee, not only claiming absolute property rights over the "Volkszeitung," but also presuming to assert such rights over the national Party organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts."

MAY 31, 1899.—The National Executive Committee decides to issue a call for a general vote on the question as to whether all connection with the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association shall be severed, and the Party shall demand the unconditional surrender of all property belonging to the national Party organs.

JUNE 14, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association publishes in the "Volkszeitung" a notice asking the Party members to postpone voting until a full statement of the "Volkszeitung's" side of the question has been laid before them. As a reason for this request, it is alleged that an affirmative vote on the proposition of the National Executive Committee would mean a judgment of condemnation of the "Volkszeitung," "and at the same time the expulsion from the Party of hundreds of good Party members." This falsehood about the threatened expulsion of hundreds of German members was circulated for the purpose of inflaming the German comrades against the majority of the Party.

JUNE 20, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" announces editorially that a detailed reply to the statement of the National Executive Committee would be "quite useless," as it "could hardly have any effect on the decision of the vote."

JUNE 21, 1899.—The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association seeks to choke off the general vote by adopting a resolution that THE PEOPLE and the title of the "Vorwärts" be immediately turned over to the Party. At this meeting L. Jablinowsky, a "Volkszeitung" reporter, foreshadowed subsequent events by declaring that "we"—the "Volkszeitung" element—"are the Party and can put the Party to rights in the same way we did in 1889."

JUNE 23, 1899.—The Board of Appeals informs the National Executive Committee that it has entertained an appeal of Henry Stahl who wants the general vote on severing connection with the "Volkszeitung" stopped as unconstitutional. This was the second attempt to stop this vote emanating from the Board of Appeals; the first one having been made by Ibsen, in his letter to H. Vogt.

JUNE 28, 1899.—The Board of Directors of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association notifies the National Executive Committee that it has decided to terminate the contracts with the Party on July 15, 1899, and asks for the appointment of a Committee to discuss details.

JULY 5, 1899.—A special committee of the Nat'l Ex. Committee meets a sub-committee of the Board of the S. C. P. A. The former reminds the latter of the fact that the general vote will not close until August 1, and that it would be a defiance of the Party for the Board to insist on an earlier date. The Committee of the Board agrees to consult the other Board members as to the date.

JULY 7, 1899.—The Committee of the "Volkszeitung" Board notifies the Nat'l Ex. Committee that the contracts for the publication of the Party organs must come to an end on July 15, and asks for a new conference. The committee of the Nat'l Ex. Committee appoints MONDAY, JULY 10th (mark the date), at 8 o'clock p. m., as the time for another conference.

JULY 8, 1899.—Meeting of the New York General Committee which the "Volkszeitung" element had planned to pack and, if necessary, to control by physical force. Physically "strong" delegates had been selected in the Branches dominated by the "Volkszeitung" element. These delegates and other sympathizers were notified to be in the meeting room before 8 o'clock p. m., and they were instructed to vote, whether they were properly admitted or not. When H. Vogt, Secretary of the Committee on Credentials, seeing that on the "Volkszeitung" side delegates whose credentials had not yet been passed upon and even non-delegates were voting (for instance, two members of the "Liedertafel," which had been dissolved as a Branch), tries to make a point of order against this illegal voting, a row which the "Volkszeitung" had evidently premeditated, breaks out. A concerted attack is made on certain Comrades. Sieburg shouts: "Kill Vogt!" Waldinger, a suspended member, uses a club; Nagel, the president of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, grasps and uses the chairman's gaven as a weapon.

JULY 9, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" publishes a lying account of the meeting of July 8th. One of the falsehoods contained in this report was to the effect that the first act of violence had been committed by Arthur Keep, who had struck Hilquitt. This falsehood was nailed by Comrade Kihn, of the Brooklyn American Branch, who interviewed Hilquitt and obtained from him the admission that Keep had not touched him. In a letter from Hilquitt, read at a Philadelphia Section meeting, the same admission was contained.

The fact that the row of July 8th was started by the "Volkszeitung" element, according to a pre-arranged plan, was confessed by C. Schneppe, one of the Directors of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Association, in a conversation with Comrade Gleiforst of the 6th Assembly District, Brooklyn, which took place on the 9th of July in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Schneppe referred to the row as a "lesson given to the young American element in the Party," and said that that lesson had been prepared in a number of meetings held during the last few weeks.

JULY 10, 1899.—A call appears in the "Volkszeitung" for a special meeting of the General Committee to be held THAT VERY NIGHT. This call is signed by 33 delegates (out of 115 delegates composing the General Committee), and by two representatives of the "Liedertafel," which was no longer a Branch. This illegal call was issued without an effort having been made to get the officers of the Section to call a special meeting. Neither these officers nor the delegates were notified of the proposed meeting; only the organizer at about 7 o'clock p. m. on July 10th, that is about an hour before the time named for the meeting, received a notice demanding that he be present with his books. This demand was, of course, ignored.

JULY 10, 1899.—47 persons meet in the Bowery and declare themselves the General Committee of Section New York; aye, they presume to be the whole Party of Greater New York. But few of these persons could produce credentials, their credentials having been on July 8th delivered to the regular Committee on Credentials; 5 of these persons, including 2 members of the "Liedertafel," would have been rejected as delegates at a regular meeting of the General Committee; 3 of these persons acted against the will of their constituents in coming to this illegal meeting; 1 American comrade was present by mistake; he opposed by his vote all the proceedings that were taken and he came down town afterwards to assist in the defence of the Party's property. Of the 38 who could have been admitted as delegates at a regular meeting of the General Committee, 34 were present on July 8th, and of these only 22 were entitled to vote at the time the row was precipitated.

The Bowery meeting carries out a cut-and-dried programme that had been agreed upon in the caucusses alluded to by Schneppe, and the immediate mode of execution of which was arranged in secret meetings held in the "Volkszeitung" building during the night following the meeting of July 8th and on Sunday, July 9th.

This programme included the illegal suspension of the local, State and National officers of the Party and an attempt to obtain by force possession of all the Party's property, documents and archives, and thereby to make it impossible for the regular officers to communicate with the Sections and members. The success of this attempt would indeed have created temporarily the situation which the "Volkszeitung" mannikin Slobodin endeavors to picture to Comrade Viewegh of Indianapolis, Ind., in the following specimen of classic "Volkszeitung" literature: "If it is then your opinion of the wisdom of the act is of no weight, as it is done. You may vote and agitate against it when it is submitted to a general vote of the Party. IN THE MEANWHILE YOU MUST SUBMIT... (Literally quoted from a letter of H. Slobodin, dated July 25, 1899.)

To create a situation where the Party could be told that it must submit to the "Volkszeitung" régime, because the regular officers had disappeared without leaving a trace, that was, indeed, the motive that dictated the attempt of July 10th and determined the method of carrying it out.

As the "Volkszeitung" two days later, on July 12th, cynically confessed, "to think under existing circumstances of the regular remedies would have meant to entirely misconceive the demand of the situation."

The "regular remedies" against the officers of the Party would have necessitated—

FIRSTLY, A general vote on a motion to suspend, taken not only by Section New York, but by the other eight Sections in Greater New York, namely Scandinavian Section, Richmond County Section and Sections Woodhaven, Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Long Island City, Corona and College Point.

SECONDLY, A general vote of the same Sections on the election of temporary successors to the suspended officers.

THIRDLY, An immediate general vote on the suspension by the whole Party of the country.

(See National Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 1.)

During the taking of the first two votes the old officers would remain in office, as under the constitution no National Executive Committee can be legally in office that has not been elected by a general vote of the members of all the Sections located in the territory selected as the seat of the committee. Remaining in office, the old officers would continue to insist on the carrying out of the Party's policy, would insist on maintaining the Party's rights in its own organs against the "Volkszeitung's" claims, and would insist on warning the Party of the treasonable purposes of the "Volkszeitung" element against the Party's policy and against the Party's rights in its own press.

"Regular remedies" that would thus enable the Party to be on guard and protect itself did not meet "the demand of the situation" as it existed for the "Volkszeitung." The regular remedies were, therefore, discarded and a plan of campaign adopted that was to relieve the "Volkszeitung" at once of any further annoyance or interference by the Socialist Labor Party.

The plan was carried out by the holding of the Bowery meeting, by setting up a choice outfit of "Volkszeitung" manikins as "The Socialist Labor Party" and by the midnight attempt to take forcible possession of the Party's establishment and sweep the Party's administration "off the face of the earth."

It is significant that the armed thugs of the "Volkszeitung" were led in their assault on the Party's office by John Nagel and F. H. Koenig, the president and secretary of the Soc. Co-op. Publ. Ass'n, who also composed the sub-committee that had been conferring with the committee of the National Executive Committee about the turning over of THE PEOPLE to the Party.

This sub-committee had been notified to meet the Party's committee in a further conference on THAT VERY MONDAY NIGHT. They did not come at the appointed hour; they were then engaged in the unlawful Bowery meeting, carrying out that plan of campaign that was to relieve them of the trouble of meeting any committee that might have the impudence to assert the Party's rights against the property claims of the "Volkszeitung" corporation.

JULY 12, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung's" manikins meet as National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and declare themselves in complete harmony with their maker, the "Volkszeitung," by

First, denouncing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance;

Second, by endorsing the reactionary taxation policy of the "Volkszeitung";

Third, by lauding the "Volkszeitung" as a most loyal and meritorious Socialist organ;

Fourth, by cancelling the general vote which the Party was taking on the "Volkszeitung";

Fifth, by stigmatizing the rank and file of the Party who had upheld the Party's policy against the "Volkszeitung" and who were upholding it in the general vote as a lot of irresponsible nincompoops. (See statement of H. Slobodin in "Volkszeitung's" People of July 16 and report of the "Volkszeitung's" National Executive Committee in "Volkszeitung's" People of July 23.)

JULY 13, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" presents to the Post Office authorities its claim of sole ownership of THE PEOPLE and prevents the official organ of the Party from passing through the mails.

JULY 14-19, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" institutes proceedings to enjoin the Party from issuing its official organ, THE PEOPLE, claiming that the Party never had and has not now any right of ownership in THE PEOPLE, that the paper has been maintained entirely by "the efforts and capital" of the "Volkszeitung" corporation, that the said corporation has incurred great losses in the publication of THE PEOPLE, amounting at the present time to a total of $5,000, which the corporation expects and is entitled to make good from the profits which the paper, having become self-sustaining "through the efforts of the corporation," may now yield.

These proceedings through which the "Volkszeitung" seeks to forever exclude the Party from any title to THE PEOPLE, bring out most strongly how much the coup of July 10 was "a demand of the situation" for the "Volkszeitung." The Party outfit that the "Volkszeitung" set up on that night claims no rights against the "Volkszeitung"; on the contrary, it comes into court, and by an affidavit of its figurehead, H. Slobodin, backs up the exclusive property claims of the "Volkszeitung" over THE PEOPLE.

JULY 15, 1899.—The regular General Committee of Section New York meets and suspends those branches and members of the Section who, by assisting in the creation of the "Volkszeitung's" dummy party, have virtually read themselves out of the Socialist Labor Party.

This meeting is attended by 76 delegates and many visiting Comrades. Great enthusiasm prevails; a collection for THE PEOPLE yields $48; a mass meeting in Cooper Union is decided on.

JULY 18, 1899.—The National Executive Committee brings legal proceedings to enjoin the "Volkszeitung" corporation from publishing THE PEOPLE, from using its mailing list, and from appropriating the mail and moneys intended for THE PEOPLE.

In support of these proceedings the National Executive Committee shows that the "Volkszeitung" since it became the publisher of THE PEOPLE for the party, received through donations of Sections and Comrades, through the Daily People Committee and through festivals held for the benefit either of THE PEOPLE alone or of THE PEOPLE and "Volkszeitung" jointly, an aggregate sum of about $9,800, which must be credited to THE PEOPLE as against the alleged deficits of $5,000.

JULY 24, 1899.—Section New York holds its mass meeting in Cooper Union. In spite of the rainy weather, the large hall is packed to the doors, many are turned away, and an overflow meeting which is started about 9 o'clock is attended by 2,000 sympathizers. This is the largest meeting ever held by the Party.

JULY 26, 1899.—Meeting of Section Philadelphia to hear the report of a committee sent to New York by the Central Committee. The committee adopted the fraudulent claims of the "Volkszeitung" as its own "findings." The information received from H. Kuhn, P. Murphy and H. Vogt was ignored or distorted. The committee "found," among other things, that the "Volkszeitung" was supported by 750 members of Section New York out of a total of 1,186. The official reports, which are not in the possession of the "Volkszeitung," show about the reverse proportion. This fact was demonstrated to the Philadelphia committee. But the majority of that committee preferred to accept the arbitrary claims of the "Volkszeitung" manikins, which have since been denounced as fraudulent by one of the "Volkszeitung's" own organizations (the Twenty-first Assembly District, Manhattan).

The committee also "found" in its report that Keep did strike Hilquitt, although a letter to the contrary effect had been received from Hilquitt.

Barnes, who had not been appointed on the committee, but nevertheless went along, acted as its spokesman and drew its report, was so anxious to fix things as to sign Comrade Clarke's name to the report without first submitting it to him for approval. The exposure of this piece of manipulation greatly enraged Barnes, because it interfered with the scheme of getting Philadelphia to go solidly against the National Executive Committee under the pretext of "fairness" and "impartiality."

When this plan was further interfered with by the presence of Comrade Schulberg, he was, although a good standing member of the Party, forcibly expelled from the meeting room, while Fred. Schaefer, of Brooklyn, who is under charges for having spoken in favor of the Debs Party, was admitted on producing credentials from H. Slobodin.

The "impartiality" game was played to its pre-arranged finish, though not with the completeness of success planned for. Section Philadelphia demanded —as a matter of "fairness" and "impartiality"—that the National Executive Committee, not being approved of by the "Volkszeitung" and its heelers, be punished by immediate decapitation; that the Board of Appeals, being approved by the "Volkszeitung" and its heelers, be rewarded by its promotion to provisional dictatorship; that all funds be withheld from the National Executive by the Sections in the State of Pennsylvania.

JULY 28, 1899.—The "Volkszeitung" assembles its followers in Cooper Union. Although all the numerous sick and death benefit societies, cremation societies, singing societies, trade organizations and social clubs that constitute the "Volkszeitung's" movement have been called upon loudly and daily to each come in a body, the response is not sufficient to fill more than two-thirds of the Cooper Union hall. About one-third of the seats is occupied by loyal Comrades who make their presence felt in unmistakable fashion. Even including this portion of the audience, the meeting is not one-half as large as the Party's meeting on July 24.

This meeting throws further light on the Philadelphia "impartiality" game by the appearance of Barnes and Fred Long as champions of the "Volkszeitung's" dummy party.

JULY 30, 1899.—The "impartiality" game receives further illumination by the appearance of Barnes, in company with Franz Seubert, one of the directors of the "Volkszeitung" corporation, at the Cleveland Section meeting, and, by the effort the two make to have the members endorse resolutions of the Board of Appeals, passed on Friday, July 28. In these resolutions the Board so far acts along the lines of the Philadelphia scheme as it assumes provisional dictatorship, and in the exercise thereof decrees the decapitation of the National Executive Committee; but it deviates from the Philadelphia plan in that it does not follow up its self-ordained omnipotence to an attempt at managing the executive business of the

(Continued on Page 4.)

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### Nailing a Lie.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The "Volkszeitung" contingent is laying great stress upon the supposed fact that during the disturbance at the General Committee meeting, July 8, 1899, Comrade Keep is said to have precipitated the fight which ensued by striking Morris Hilquit.

Now I do not know that it makes much difference so far as the vital questions are concerned underlying this dispute, whether or not Keep struck Hillquit; nor is it necessary, in the light of the fact that certainly disturbance was planned by a caucus of the "Volkszeitung" element held for the purpose of deciding a plan of action, to question the right of Keep to anticipate their intentions; be that all as it may, the fact remains that this is another of their lies that will not stand scrutiny.

I was a delegate of American Branch No. 1, Brooklyn, to the meeting in question and during the intense excitement and high tension which prevailed, saw Keep advance toward Hillquit evidently intent upon compelling him to observe order, in his capacity of assistant sergeant-at-arms. My first impression was that he had struck him, but considering the circumstances later and under a clearer atmosphere my first impression seemed wrong. I therefore called upon Hilquit at his office to ascertain whether or not Keep struck him. HILLQUIT SAID TO ME THAT KEEP DID NOT STRIKE HIM. My reasons for calling on Hilquit were purely personal. I wished to clear the doubt existing in my mind, hardly intending to ever use his answer for publication, but since so much weight is given to this insignificant question I consider it advisable to nail the statement that "Keep struck Hillquit" as a lie.

A. C. KIHN.

Brooklyn, July 24.

### As the Manly See the Party.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Am glad to see that you are getting financial help in your present situation, and I hereby add a small contribution. The voice of the country at large speaks with no uncertain sound, and foretells the doom of the fakirs and wreckers.

It is nedless to urge you to "stand fast"—we know you'll do it.

The Socialist movement of America owes its life and growing power to the clear-cut, uncompromising tactics adhered to by THE PEOPLE in every controversy and every emergency. May your hands be strengthened to continue the work with unabated vigor.

L. E. BROWN.

Bertrand, Neb., July 31.

### That Boston Meeting and Reorganization.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the Morgan, Feigenbaum, Barnes Comedy and Explanation Troup of African Dodgers played in Boston on August 6th, under the auspices of Mrs. Knikow and Mr. Konikalf—or to give him his full name, Mr. Cornelius Texas Steer. The advertising was done wholly by the S. D. P. and it was confidently expected that Putney would preside, but this was reconsidered, and the meeting was forced to get along without a chairman. There were about 250 people present; 200 were members of the S. D. P., mostly the young non-voting element. When they are older and recognize their market value they will be part of the Democratic City Machine; forty were members of the S. L. P., who attended to see the speakers' change of heart, and to hear them stand up in open meeting and tell their experience; ten were the Boston "opposition." When and how the Party ever had them is a mystery; why it ever endured them, counting Morgan as the eighth, is the ninth wonder of the world.

While speaking on the Common, Sunday, Putney devoted all his vileness to the trouble, and regretted that he had not remained long enough in the Party to take part in it. He explained to the audience that Socialism was born in the saloon, and for that reason it was necessary to keep it there, but he did not believe in trying to make Socialists with a club. In this he differs from Barnes, who believes in the effectiveness of beer-drinking clubs. Last year Putney stood up in the Massachusetts State Convention and said, with tears in his eyes, "I know my place; you can't drive me out of the S. L. P." No? On the stump he says there is only one Socialist Party, and that is the one for which he speaks. He said to me in Stoneham last October that he considered Carey a traitor. He said in Wakefield that he told Carey to stay in the S. L. P., and he would make just as much out of it. Yet after all these protests of loyalty he attempts to cut the Party's throat for the sake of the people he abused. These "so help me God's," sworn with hands on the Bible, these meetings breaking up with thre rousing "cheers for the S. L. P.," these protests of undying love, these attempts to make Socialists easily, these men who find themselves obliged to explain their attitude continually and to protest their innocence every time they speak, these "good, honest comrades," who don't believe in jumping, have at last jumped into the fire. They are all in the same boat, they have finished their middle class "boring from within" the S. L. P., and they must now openly fight from without. We have them.

Did you ever see Tommy Rot Morgan get mad? Did you ever hear him rave? Several times his unrestrained vituperation called forth protests, and Morgan was obliged to resort to the old campaigner's trick of "'Ooo aryer 'issin'? Wut aryer 'issin'?" As Comrade Cooper said, he is very autobiographical. In fact his speech consisted wholly of an egotistical cake walk, though, to give the man his due, he did succeed in counting from one to twenty very well indeed. Morgan is an excellent counter. In the midst of his remarks Comrade Wehner caught him up rather sharply, and Morgan, anticipating some troublesome questions on the S. T. & L. A., refused to answer questions until the meeting was finished. If we judge him to be an honest man, the meeting is still going on, as the questions have never been answered. The sum and substance of his argument was that "I built a party in Chicago twenty years ago. The party fused—as it should—and died, because ten years later Sanial, Vogt, Kuhn and DeLeon were to join it. Kill 'um!"

New York has done Boston a great wrong in keeeping Mr. Feigenbaum all to itself. Feige's rage rendered him impotent, and the best he could do was to sputter and call maledictions down on the heads of popes, czars and the other nobility in the Party. He has the air of a man who has read many books, none of which he understood. He wandered and plowed through a lot of words and proved that the working people pays the taxes. They do not pay the taxes. The "Volkszeitung," in saying they did not pay the taxes, took a sound position; in saying they did pay the taxes it was absolutely scientific; that the question was one of the utmost importance to the working class; that as the working class was not concerned in the matter it was of no importance to it at all. What seemed to arride him most was the fact that THE PEOPLE did not admit its error every time it was right. Someone dared to doubt a statement made by the speaker, and he rushed for a huge object at the back of the platform. We all supposed that this terrible lecoking thing was one of the old-fashioned field mortars. It proved to be a file of the "Volks," tightly rolled up. There was a horrible gasp of despair as he started to real, but he kept it up until the whole audience, supporters and opponents were talking in general conversation. The reason one man has for supporting this paper is that he does not read it. The reason that most men oppose it is that they do read it.

Then came Barnes. "Taking him all in all, Nature could point at him and say, There was a man," and echo answers "Where?" Some affirm that in this matter Barnes is as innocent as an unborn babe. Others claim that he is nearly as intelligent. Be this as it may he proved both assertions to be false. His duplicity flattened me, and his attempt to raise race prejudice astonished even his own followers. Is this the same Barnes who was onematopoetically polysyllabic in praise of the S. T. & L. A.? The same who was warm in his denunciation of the Philadelphia "Tageblat"—the same, only unmasked? There was a perfect flood of petty indecencies and puerile nastiness. Every man in the hall hung his head in shame at such trite obscenity and vileness. This must be Barnes, and the Party is well rid of him at last.

The meeting was continued until after eleven, and then Boston was "reorganized"—and with Pat O'Neil as a member! Some dozen or so others of the same kind joined, and then the audience was dismissed. No questions were allowed, no call for further explanation was permittted. It was on the face of it an attempt to steal not only the Party name and power, but, mark you, any property which the Party may have.

FRANK MacDONALD.

Stoneham, August 12.

### I. Mahlon Barnes' Self-Stultification.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I presume you will receive full reports of the "Volkszeitung's" lager beer tax-payers' fiasco in this city. Their three puppets—Feigenbaum, Morgan and Barnes—could not have been better chosen to show up themselves. There is only one incident I wish to mention; it will surely have escaped all the other Party members present, because they did not happen to know the fact.

Barnes, in his long, dirty speech, assailed the Alliance, claiming the Pioneer Alliance of Cigar Makers had only six members, and was a fake organization. It is on this point I wish to dwell. I have had in my hands a whole pile of documents and evidence in the case of the Pioneer Alliance, who were SCABBED out of their place by No. 90. The documents and evidence, which were all in favor of the Pioneer Alliance, and contained grave charges against the International Cigarmakers, No. 90, etc., was collected by this same J. MAHLON BARNES, and loaned for inspection to Boston cigarmakers interested in this matter, who allowed me to read the documents. This same Barnes now has the audacity to state things contrary to the evidence collected by himself, and thereby is self-proven a fa ir.

HENRY WEHNER.

Boston, August 10.

# LETTER-BOX.

### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. C. J., YONKERS, N. Y.—Section Onandago County, N. Y., in which Syracuse is located, went over to the Kangaroos? Nay, nay! The Section stands firm. Last Sunday (and not at a snap meeting, either, but at a meeting fully advertised to consider that subject), the Section resisted the thrilling, sore-head eloquence of Mr. Sieverman, of Rochester, sat down on him and the Kangaroos hard, and upheld the Party in unmistakable accents. You will find it on the list of the Tidal Wave.

L. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Your "humble knowledge," as you put it, teaches you right that "the Socialist movement stands for the solidarity of the whole working class, without distinction of nationality, race or creed," etc. Where, however, your "humble knowledge" plays you false is in the false conclusion you draw from the above principles. The above principles are something very sensible; you would make something supremely ridiculous out of them. It is out of question that the Exectuive of the Party in Germany would be chosen out of Americans whose German would throw the German people into fits; or that the Executive of the Party in France would be chosen out of Germans whose French would give the French people delirium tremens. Likewise it is a condemnable absurdity to see a body of men in America style themselves the "National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of America," whose English throws our people into paroxysms of laughter. With the knowledge of the language of a country goes also the specific knowledge of the "ropes" in that country. None improperly equipped can conduct the Revolution in a country. The policy of THE PEOPLE is not at variance with what Socialism does stand for. It is at variance, however, with the caricature of what Socialism may by some be supposed to stand for.

F. F. H., LOUISVILLE, KY.—It always was a wonder to us why the man called himself a Socialist and acted with Socialists. The man does not know the first thing about political economy. The word "capital" is to him a closed book. You will always hear him speak of "natural opportunities"; he knows not "social opportunities," or capital. That he affiliates with the Socialist and not with the single taxer must be ascribed to a sentimental or ethical abhorrence of competition, not to a scientific knowledge of the impossibility of competition under capitalism.

"JOHN," NEW YORK.—We would not add one subscriber to our estimate. The "Volkszeitung's" circulation, as given in these columns—6,000—is surely not an underestimate. Why, one of the city publications on newspapers gives its circulation at 4,000, and yet the "Volkszeitung" never dared to proceed against the concern. What with its now sinking circulation; the discovery of the fact by advertisers and their dropping it, and the debts that are now cumulating over its head, it is bankrupt.

W. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Severe? We have been lenient towards the gang. We could have railroaded everyone of them into the penitentiary for housebreaking and assault and battery.

E. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—You are laboring under a great mistake. THE PEOPLE is just now first-class reading for outsiders. Remember that the Party may not recruit its forces out of weak, flighty, sentimental material. An unparalleled opportunity is now offered to learn the practical lesson of "organization" and all that the word implies, without which nothing positive can be accomplished.

G. D. S., BOSTON, MASS.—Just as stated in the passage you quote from last week's issue. The "Volkszeitung's" crowd tried to get a snap injunction from the courts restraining THE PEOPLE from appearing. They failed, whereupon we immediately applied for and obtained an order from the judge that they shew cause why they should not be restrained from using our mailing list and other things belonging to the Party. The matter has not yet been decided.

"COMRADE," JERSEY CITY, N. J.—It is now clear that "A. M. Simons, Editor," is, besides a knave, an egregious fool. It takes a knave to do the disgraceful work of keeping up a bureau for the dissemination of such libels as he disseminates by correspondence, and it takes a fool to put his signature thereunto. Already was the lie given him to his face on the idiotically malicious charge that we issued a "secret circular" against him—the inflated schemer! The lie is here given him direct that "The Tocsin" and "The Class Struggle" have been at all fought by the N. E. C. "in dirty-contemptible, underhand ways." "The Tocsin" and "Class Struggle" were never fought in any way; both papers had all our best wishes. But what shall be said of the man who is so reckless of his self-respect as to make such assertions without backing them up with even the faintest attempt at a proof? It is not the least of the good results of this fight that it has ripened the "A. M. Simons, Editor," ulcer so rapidly and so completely.

W. S. R., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—No doubt there are "good, well-meaning, though misguided, men among the Kangaroos." What of that? Does their presence purify the crew they are with, and that leads them? Guess not! Just in the measure in which we recognize the presence of such dupes among them does it become imperative to whack the misleaders over the skull.

THOMAS A. HICKEY, COLORADO.—Your open letter to J. Mahlon Barnes can wait. A whole lot of other details is now coming in. Will all be made public in due time, and a lesson taught to the unwary as to what it means when they see a deserter. The Maywood matter will probably be published next week.

H. B. H., NEW YORK.—It is news to us that the author of the "Man with the Hoe" is a member of the S. L. P.

E. L., MALDEN, MASS.—John N. Parsons is, as far as we can ascertain, still a letter carrier. The writer met him and had a talk with him not long ago. He had then his letter-carrier uniform on, and was delivering letters down town.

"SEVERAL COMRADES," DULUTH, MINN.—Your information about the noble life led by Emma Goldman in this city is a myth. The class of saloons she "puts up" in, the class of "anarchists" she there associates with, and her conduct there are in this city matters of common repute. On the other hand, we know, of our own knowledge, that she has traversed the country retailing lies, known to her to be lies, about the Socialist Labor Party.

As to your second question, it is substantially answered above in the answer to "L. H.," Chicago. Shall here supplement with the observation that when we spoke sneeringly of "a Slobodinoffsky as National Secretary" we meant and mean that a person like him is a ridiculous figure in such an office, not because of his name, but because of his individuality.

In the first place, we are credibly informed that his name is not "Henry" but Abraham, and not "Slobodin," as he writes it, but Slobodinoffsky. Now, what means this wholesale change of names? A name is like a man's skin. It tells much about him. Why this discoloring of the skin?

In the second place, you will find in the Chronological article on this same page a passage taken from one of this Abraham Slobodinoffsky's official letters as National Secretary. The letter in full will be published same day; How do you like that passage from the "National Secretary of the S. L. P. of America"?

Again, this incident happened: One day a year or so ago, the discussion being on the referendum, this Slobodinoffsky was very emphatic in its favor (Nota bene: now he acts differently—has a positive fear of the thing), and he thought he would clinch his point, saying: "Why, Marx himself was emphatic for the referendum!" Being asked when and where and to cite the passage, he unhesitatingly answered: "Didn't Marx say, Proletarians of all countries, unite? That is the referendum." ! ! !

How do you like that, and all that, from a man who claims to figure as our National Sec-

retary? The whole makeup of that Kangaroo N. E. C. is laughable; it would be laugnable anywhere.

C. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—You ask: "Won't the capitalists laugh at this row in the Party?" Let us ask you this question: "How would not the capitalists laugh indeed if the Party were to quietly submit to such evident usurpation as that attempted by the Kangaroos; to having its whole policy suddenly subverted by high-handed violence; to have its press filched from it; to having its highest councils dominated by small traders' and labor fakirs' interests?" Then and then only would the capitalists laugh. Now they don't laugh. They started to laugh when they thought the Party was scuttled. Now they have changed their tune. If through fear that "the capitalist might laugh" the Party allows itself to be trampled on, then, indeed, would there be a capitalist guffaw from one end of the country to the other.

"LOYAL JEW," BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—These fellows simply have gone crazy, or never had any sense. THE PEOPLE anti-Semitic? Where is their logic? Is a Jacob Pepzick, who changes his name into Herbert Spencer; a Hilkowitz, who changes his into Hillquit; a Winchevsky, who tries to change his into Winchester; an Isaac Rothenstein, who changes his into John L. Sullivan (this is no joke), etc., etc.—are not these the real anti-Semites, hating Semitism so heartily as to try to disguise themselves with non-Semitic names? Whoever may raise the cry of anti-Semitism, that element is the last that has the right to do so. When they do they simply adduce fresh evidence of their constitutional intellectual crookedness.

"READER," SAN JOSE, CAL.—1st. The Chicago conspirators went off half-cock. 2d. As to what is the matter with Algernon H. Lee, of Minnesota, this week's report of the N. E. C. may go far to explain. 3d. Both on the night of the 8th and of the 10th a good many of Kangaroos were drunk; they had to screw up their courage with the tonic of alcohol.

TO SECTIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF SECTIONS.—Within shortly, when the general vote called by the N. E. C. shall be in, all the Sections' resolutions on the "Volkszeitung" reactionists' conspiracy will be simultaneously published in a supplement to THE PEOPLE, including the resolutions of the few Sections whose treason was ripened by the conflict. The supplement will be a document worth preserving. Resolutions by subdivisions of Sections should be embodied in the respective Section's declarations. At present these resolutions are too bulky to print. The straight Sections will in the interim find themselves on the roll of honor, entitled the "Tidal Wave," as fast as they report to headquarters.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—As the paper to which you sent the letter is not sent to us we cannot tell whether it published your letter or not. Drop us a line to say when we are free to publish it. Also, could you get us a copy of that "Appeal to Reason" you refer to. Have heard about it from several sources; would like a copy for our collection of curiosities. We hear it is funnier than all the avowedly funny papers put together.

HARRY LAVIN, CANTON, O.—You must be very hard up for some fault to find. Yes, we have inquired, and find that it was an error to state that Baranoff, of the Kangaroo N. E. C., was fifteen years in the country. He is five years in the country. That's immaterial. The point is, that being in the country the time necessary to be a citzen, he is none; furthermore, he, a man who could not participate in a primary in this country, and knows not the country's language, to say nothing else of him, is placed on the National Executive Committee of a political party here, a thing unimaginable anywhere else—at any rate among people who are not Kangaroos. That was THE point, THE only point—and that point you dodge. Does it hurt your corns? We are sorry; but no amount of ribaldry and flinging about of "liar" (we suppose that's what you mean when you say "ller") will deter THE PEOPLE from its course to keep the Party clean from the freak appearance that, it is clear, you and such thoughtless, fretful persons as you, would like to fasten upon it.

The St. Louis, Mo., "Arm & Hammer" reproduces in leaflet form the article, "Some Things We Know," that appeared in THE PEOPLE of last week. It is a telling yet short speech, and should be distributed widely. Price to sections, 50 cents per 1,000. Apply to L. C. Fry, 410½ Market street, St. Louis. Orders should be in before the 10th of next month.

## Agitation.

(Continued from Page 1.)

er Jonathan." In this column are answered the questions that nearly always arise in the minds of those beginning to study Socialism. "Brother Jonathan" is ever getting perplexed over some phase of Socialism, and "Uncle Sam" is kept busy straightening things out. On the third page will be found letters from Socialists giving information regarding the movement in their localities. And on the last page, under the head "Official," will be found weekly concise accounts of the work of the Party through its Organizers in various parts of the country.

In this connection it becomes our duty to warn you against a recent demonstration of capitalist hostility.—As the Socialist Labor Party increases in strength the Capitalist Class increases its antagonism. The latest movement of the Capitalist Class to fight the Party has shown itself in an attempt to steal the prestige of the Party papers. It happened after this fashion: For a number of years THE PEOPLE has been published at 184 William street, New York City. Recently the National Executive Committee of the Party decided to move the office to 61 Beekman street, New York City. And then the Capitalist Class saw its chance; for as soon as the premises were vacated they began to issue from the publication office the Party had just left a paper which they called "The People." This spurious paper petends to favor Socialism, but is doing its best to destroy the Socialist Labor Party. You are hereby informed that the inscription "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.," is inserted on the front page of THE PEOPLE that is owned by the Socialist Labor Party. The inscription is inserted immediately under the title, to the right of the date. This is done to enable the reader to distinguish THE PEOPLE that is owned by the Socialist Labor Party from the counterfeit paper that the hirelings of the Capitalist Class are spreading over the country.

We have given you a few of the reasons why the members of Section Washington are Socialists, and we send you THE PEOPLE because we believe it will make you a Socialist. Read it, follow its teachings. And on election day let us strike at the ballot box, capture the machinery of government, put Socialist workingmen in office, and then unfurl the flag of the Socialist Republic above the hosts of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yours for the Working Class and the Socialist Revolution,

SECTION WASHINGTON
OF THE S. L. P.

### DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $1,164.51 |
| 19th Assembly District, City | 2.00 |
| John Cook, City | 1.00 |
| E. Favusse, Roxbury, Mass. | .50 |
| Section Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Richard Holland, Providence, R. I. | 1.00 |
| Essex County, N. J., Socialist Club | 10.00 |
| 5th Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Chas. Pfirrman, New Haven, Conn. | 2.00 |
| G. F. Lombard, Malden, Mass. | 2.00 |
| I. Rosenthal, City | 5.00 |
| H. Simson, Paris, France | 1.00 |
| Section Schenectady, N. Y., S. L. P. | 5.00 |
| Total | $1,209.31 |

Correction to the list published in THE PEOPLE of Aug. 13, 1899:

Section Lynn, Mass., $1.00, should be: L. Israelstram, Chicago, Ill., $1.00.

# STILL HIGHER RISES THE TIDAL WAVE.

*The Masters—the rank and file—are being heard; and in unmistakable notes, too; and through the regular channels, besides.*

On last Wednesday, the 16th instant, at noon, 23 additional party organizations, making a total of 105, in existence at the time that the "Volkszeitung" crew tried to monkey with the S. L. P. buzz-saw, reported at the Party's headquarters, emphatically upholding the Party's colors. The list now stands:

STATE COMMITTEES.
California.
Colorado.
Indiana.
Kansas.
Maryland (State Convention.)
Massachusetts.
Minnesota.
Michigan.
Missouri.
New Jersey.
New York.
Ohio.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
Texas.
Virginia.
Washington.

ALABAMA,
Section Birmingham.

ARIZONA,
Section Phœnix.

CALIFORNIA,
Section Los Angeles.
Section Santa Clara County.

COLORADO,
Section Denver.
Section Leadville.
Olathe.
Section Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT,
Section Bridgeport.
Section Hartford.
Section Milford.
Section New Haven.
Section New London.
Section Rockville (American).
Section Rockville (German).
Section South Norwalk.
Section Stamford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Section Washington.

ILLINOIS,
Section Jacksonville.

INDIANA,
Section Indianapolis.
Section Muncie.
Section Richmond.

KANSAS,
Section Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY,
Section Louisville.
Section Newport.

MASSACHUSETTS,
Section Boston.
Section Cambridge.
Section Everett.
Section Haverhill.
Section Holyoke.
Section Lawrence, Br. 2.
Section Lynn.
Section Peabody.
Section Salem.
Section Somerville.
Section Stoneham.

MICHIGAN,
Section Detroit.

MINNESOTA,
Section Duluth.
Section St. Paul.

MISSOURI,
Section St. Louis.

NEBRASKA,
Section Lincoln.
Section Omaha.

NEW JERSEY,
Section Essex County.
Section Hudson County.
Section Passaic County.
Section Sussex County.

NEW YORK,
Section Albany.
Section Auburn (American and German branches).
Section Batavia.
Section Buffalo.
Section College Point.
Section Gloversville.
Section Greater New York.
Section Newburg.
Section Peekskill.
Section Pleasantville.
Section Poughkeepsie.
Section Richmond Borough (located in Greater New York).
Section Schenectady.
Section Sing Sing.
Section Onandaga County (Syracuse).
Section Troy.
Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York).
Section Yonkers.

OHIO,
Section Lima.
Section Shawnee.

PENNSYLVANIA,
Section Allentown.
Section Buena Vista.
Section Dubois.
Section Erie (German).
Section Homestead.
Section Houtzdale.
Section McKeesport.
Section Pittsburg.
Section Stoneboro.
Section West Newton.

RHODE ISLAND,
Section Burrilville.
Section Central Falls.
Section Cumberland.
Section Pawtucket.
Section Providence.
Section Woonsocket.

TEXAS,
Section Austin.
Section San Antonio.

VIRGINIA,
Section Richmond.
Section Roanoke.

WASHINGTON,
Section Seattle.

WISCONSIN,
Section Milwaukee.

### S. T. & L. A.

New York Machinists' Local 274, S. T. & L. A., will hold an open meeting at 528 East Eleventh street, Sunday, August 27, at 10 a. m. All the machinists that the hall will hold are welcome.

KARL WALLBERG, Rec. Sec'y.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary, George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### Result

of the General Vote on the question of severing connection of the Party with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and demand from said association the surrender of the Party organs:

| | For | Against |
|---|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | |
| Stockton | 12 | |
| Los Angeles | 43 | |
| San Jose | 20 | |
| Montrose | 2 | |
| (Rest not voting.) | | |
| **COLORADO.** | | |
| Denver | 45 | |
| Pueblo | 26 | |
| Rockvale | 12 | |
| Williamsburg | 11 | |
| Olathe | 13 | |
| Russell Gulch | 18 | |
| Grand Junction | 10 | |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | | |
| New London | 16 | |
| Bridgeport | 25 | |
| Milford | 7 | |
| Stamford | 8 | 3 |
| Danbury | 13 | |
| Rockville, No. 1 | 15 | |
| Rockville, No. 2 | 12 | |
| South Norwalk | 10 | 3 |
| New Britain | 43 | |
| Hartford | 19 | |
| **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** | | |
| Washington | 9 | |
| **ILLINOIS.** | | |
| Collinsville | 8 | |
| Jacksonville | 18 | |
| Member at Large C. R. Davis | 1 | |
| **INDIANA.** | | |
| Evansville | 12 | |
| Indianapolis | 30 | |
| Richmond | 10 | |
| Members at Large. | | |
| G. S. Seavey | 1 | |
| Chris. Smeltzler | 1 | |
| C. Seavey | 1 | |
| **IOWA.** | | |
| Davenport | 4 | 3 |
| **KANSAS.** | | |
| Pittsburg | 14 | |
| Members at Large, Concordia | 7 | |
| **KENTUCKY.** | | |
| Louisville | 18 | |
| Newport | 9 | |
| **MARYLAND.** | | |
| Baltimore | 17 | 17 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | | |
| Malden | 6 | |
| Lynn | 18 | |
| Haverhill | 7 | |
| Holyoke, No. 1 | 14 | |
| Holyoke, No. 2 | 12 | |
| Lawrence | 21 | 2 |
| Stoneham | 11 | |
| Woburn | 11 | |
| Fall River | 21 | |
| Everett | 9 | |
| Boston | 90 | 4 |
| Medford | 5 | |
| Cambridge | 9 | |
| Members at Large. | | |
| Elliot C. Harding | 1 | |
| James Brocklebank | 1 | |
| **MICHIGAN.** | | |
| Detroit | 86 | |
| Member at Large. | | |
| A. Souviet | 1 | |
| **MINNESOTA.** | | |
| St. Paul | 14 | 1 |
| Duluth | 16 | 1 |
| **MISSOURI.** | | |
| Kansas City | 17 | |
| St. Louis | 18 | |
| Member at Large. | | |
| Elijah Kitttle | 1 | |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | |
| Lincoln | 10 | |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE.** | | |
| Portsmouth | 7 | |
| **NEW JERSEY.** | | |
| Plainfield | 12 | |
| Passaic County | 44 | 16 |
| Essex County | 50 | |
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| Albany | 7 | |
| Rochester | 25 | |
| Peekskill | 15 | |
| Schenectady | 10 | |
| Yonkers | 20 | |
| Richmond County | 13 | |
| Troy | 12 | 2 |
| Auburn | 20 | |
| Mount Kisco | 5 | 1 |
| Buffalo | 30 | 1 |
| New York City | 425 | 23 |
| Scandinavian | 25 | |
| Member at Large. | | |
| Frank Kochendorfer | 1 | |
| **OHIO.** | | |
| Cleveland (Jewish) | 12 | |
| Valley | 4 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 14 | |
| Cleveland | 30 | 6 |
| Canton | 7 | 5 |
| Akron | 10 | |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | | |
| Allentown | 7 | |
| Stoneboro | 9 | |
| Quakertown | 5 | |
| West Newton | 10 | |
| Buena Vista | 11 | |
| Pittsburg | 47 | 2 |
| Reading | 9 | |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | | |
| Central Falls | 8 | |
| North Southfield | 11 | |
| Pawtucket | 13 | |
| Providence | 55 | 6 |
| Lonsdale | 11 | |
| Woonsocket | 17 | |
| **TEXAS.** | | |
| San Antonio | 26 | |
| El Paso | 15 | |
| Members at Large. | | |
| Martin Braden | 1 | |
| G. H. Royal | 1 | |
| Carl Schmidt | 1 | |
| **VIRGINIA.** | | |
| Richmond | 11 | |
| Roanoke | 12 | |
| **WASHINGTON.** | | |
| Tacoma | 13 | |
| Seattle | 16 | |
| Spokane | 12 | |
| Pasco | 7 | |
| **WISCONSIN** | | |
| Wausau | 12 | |
| Milwaukee | 17 | |
| Total | 2,042 | 98 |

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITEET.

Meeting held August 15, L. Sanial in the chair. Absent, Kinneally, excused. Financial report for week ending August 12, showed receipts $69.55; expenditures, $98.27.

A communication from Buffalo in reference to the publication in German of Hickey's "Tragic Pages," was turned over to the Labor News Co. Arthur Keep reported on his mission to Philadelphia where he aided in the reorganization of the Section; the new Section is in good shape, and, having been freed from a lot of useless and in some cases positively vicious material, will make steady progress. Section Onondaga County, N. Y. (Syracuse), sent word that "at a special meeting of said Section, held Aug. 13, a motion was made to reconsider the action of the last meeting by which the new N. E. C. was recognized, which motion was carried. A motion was then made to recognize the old N. E. C. as the head of the Party, which was carried by a vote of 25 for and 28 against."

The Minnesota State Committee sent a letter stating that they were unable to give to the N. E. C. a financial report and that the reasons for such inability were given in accompanying letter, written by one of the members of the committee at its request. That letter reads as follows: "I have been asked by other members of the State Committee to explain the situation to you and the National Executive Committee. I must of necessity first say a few words about the old State Committee. Algernon H. Lee was elected Secretary July 1, 1898; later he was chosen the editor of "The Tocsin." About January 1, 1899, Thomas Russell was elected assistant secretary, Lee claiming that he was occupied too much to attend to the Secretaryship. Shortly after last fall's campaign, Lee was requested to give a report on the finances of the State Committee, which he failed to do. Auditors were ordered to audit his books. They reported that they could not do anything with his accounts. New ones were elected with the same result, for they could find no beginning and no end in his books. At last Lee made a statement that he was $55 short, which he promised to pay. Thos. Russell then tried and went one better, for on July 1st, 1899, when the new committee got together, we found that he had absolutely taken every cent and had also incurred a debt of $4. We also found that Lee had not turned over the books or papers belonging to the State Committee and has not done so up to the present. We are left without any means to carry on the agitation, because of the action of the two defaulting secretaries. Lee also failed to give any report on Sections, and neglected his duty to the Party in a shameful manner."

The State Committee also stated that, although Section Minneapolis had been temporarily swung wrong by the efforts of A. H. Lee and G. Leonard, it would right itself at the next meeting without a doubt. St. Paul Section was absolutely solid and so was the State Committee.

The Workingmen's Publishing Association submitted the election of M. Baer as editor in Chief, in place of P. Krantz deposed for his "Volkszeitung" tendencies. Approved. Section Pittsburg, Pa., reported the expulsion of Frank M. Gessner for misappropriation of S. L. P. campaign funds. Sections Bevier, Mo., and Johnstown, N. Y., were suspended for having recognized the "Volkszeitung's" Kangaroo Committee. Section Taunton, Mass., suspended for treasonable conduct. A number of members of this Section (12) have drawn out, forming a separate branch, which, together with another branch, recently organized by B. F. Keinard in the heart of the city, will constitute Section Taunton.

Charters granted to new Sections in Bridgeville, Pa.; Woodville, Cal.; Southington, Conn.

The following Sections reported their vote on the call for a general vote issued by the N. E. C.on its action on the Board of Appeals, the policy it has pursued, etc.: Bridgeport, London and Stamford, Conn.; Revere, Lynn, Everett, Holyoke, No. 2, Haverhill, Mass.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Louisville, Ky.; Sussex Co., N. J.; Newburgh, Richmond County, Schenectady, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Ind.; Lima and Shawnee, Ohio; Allentown, Du Bois, Homestead, Pa.; Cumberland, R. I.; Richmond, Va., casting in all 278 votes in favor, and 2 against the questions submitted.

The following Sections reported their vote on the Pittsburg proposition and the Yonkers amendment: Everett, Haverhill, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Richmond County, N. Y.; casting a total of 54 votes in favor of both questions and none against.

ALVAN S. BROWN,
Rec. Secretary pro tem.

### CALIFORNIA.

SECTION SANTA CLARA COUNTY.—Branch 1, San Jose (Section Santa Clara County) is still very much alive. There is no lack of enthusiasm or hard work. Many of our comrades are working in the country in fruit and wherever they are the work of spreading the straight Socialist propaganda is being carried on.

Here in town, notwithstanding the warm weather, the attendance at our Sunday night meetings is good. The report of the propaganda committee for the six months ending June 30th, shows an average attendance of 122, total for the six months 3023; average collection, $2.97; total for the six months, $74.20, which more than paid hall expenses; this is the best showing for the two years' existence of the Section.

Total number of members, 104; number in good standing, 88; stamps used for six months, 393. Business meetings are held each Wednesday, and all financial business is transacted at the first meeting in the month. Last report showed a balance on hand of $28.06. Headquarter's fund, $15.05.

Branch 2, Campbell, was organized July 31 with 17 members and more in prospect. Other points will be organized shortly. California will give all States a hard rub for first place in 1900.

OSCAR M. GIBBS,
Rec. Secretary.

### COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo.—The following resolutions were adopted by the State Committee and endorsed by the Sections Pueblo and Denver:

WHEREAS, Section Chicago, S. L. P., did on July 18th issue a call for a referendum vote on the question of removing from New York the N. E. C. and selecting another Section immediately as temporary seat thereof, and,

WHEREAS, Said Section advises withholding all official recognition of either contending faction while with the same breath it asks both factions to put the machinery of the Party in motion, implying recognition; and,

WHEREAS, It is also advised in the "Worker's Call," which paper is in control of Section Chicago, to withhold all monies from the N. E. C., with the apparent object of compelling our national organ, THE PEOPLE, of 61 Beekman street, to suspend publication, which advise smacks strongly of fishing in troubled water; and,

WHEREAS, There can be absolutely no doubt as to Sanial, Murphy, Brown, Kinneally, Matchett and Keep being the regular elected N. E. C., and that they have acted consistently and vigorously in the interest of the cause struggling against the enemies within no less than without; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the State Committee of Colorado:

First—That we disapprove of Section Chicago's action as absurd;

Second—That we condemn the advise of said Section, to withhold financial assistance as unwise, to say the least.

Third—That we advise all comrades and Sections to stand by the duly elected N. E. C. and THE PEOPLE, of 61 Beekman street, as respectively, the true N. E. C. and national Party organ.

Fourth—That we do not in any way regret the loss of non-class conscious and discord breeding members—regarding such loss of membership as necessary for the good of our cause.

H. WARNECKE,
Secretary.

### CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN.—Comrades of Section New Haven: I have been ordered by our Section at our last meeting to issue this call in THE PEOPLE to all comrades within our jurisdiction to attend our next Section meeting, to be held at CARPENTERS' HALL, 781 CHAPEL STREET, Friday evening, August 25, 1899, at 8 o'clock. All comrades failing to appear at the above mentioned meeting will be considered supporters of the Kangaroos and their fake, illegally elected "N. E. C."; they will continue to be members of Section New Haven, S. L. P., no longer unless giving a reasonable excuse for their absence from said Section meeting.

There will also be business of the utmost importance to transact, the taking of the general vote ordered by the National Executive Committee and other matters.

The Section also decided to hold discussion meetings, so as to prepare all our members to hold their own against any and all who antagonize us.

The subject chosen for our next meeting is, "The S. T. & L. A. as a Factor in the Labor Movement in America."

JOSEPH MAREK, Organizer,
229 Washington ave., New Haven, Ct.

### KANSAS.

PITTSBURG.—We herewith report action of Section Pittsburg, Kansas, at regular meeting on above date, upon various resolutions, to wit:

Chicago Resolution, REJECTED, on form, time and motive, absolutely and unqualifiedly down and out.—Regularly moved and seconded, passed unanimously. Voted to censure the authors and parties to said resolutions, the manner in which they were sent out, the evident spirit lurking therein.

Also beg leave to submit the fate of San Francisco Resolutions voted upon last regular meeting: San Francisco resolutions read; motion: take up seriatim, carried. Each section read and discussed at length. Finally moved and seconded that they be rejected in toto. Carried unanimously.

By vote resolved to so communicate to National Secretary and request publication in PEOPLE.

CHAS. HEISING, Organizer.
WM. C. WEAVER, Secretary,
LEWIS LEWIS, Chairman meeting.

### MASSACHUSETTS.
STATE COMMITTEE.

DEAR COMRADES.—Sections Stoneham, Everett and Haverhill demand a referendum vote on the following proposition:

"The Proletarian," published in Springfield, Mass., and owned and controled by the Sections in Springfield, Holyoke and Westfield, having viciously made propaganda for reactionary parties, proving it unfit to voice the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party, shall the State vote to condemn the "Proletarian" and declare that the Party in Massachusetts does not consider it fit to be looked upon as a Socialist paper?

You are requested to vote on this and file with the State Committee the number of votes cast for and against, on or before the 5th of September, 1899.

Yours fraternally,
L. D. USHER, Secretary.

EVERETT.—WHEREAS, In a resolution passed by Section Chicago and published in the "Worker's Call" July 22, said Section takes the constitutional duties of the N. E. C. in its own hands and proceeds to call a general vote of the Party; and,

WHEREAS, The traitorous stand taken by our ambitious comrades of Chicago in recommending the withholding of "official recognition" and of "party funds" from the constitutionally elected N. E. C. is an underhand attempt to render assistance to avowed enemies of the Party, namely the "Volkszeitung" element; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Section Everett, Mass., S. L. P., in meeting assembled, that we ignore this unofficial call from the Chicago end of the carefully prepared plot of the "Volkszeitung" anarchists.

AMOS P. JONES, Secretary,
EDWIN S. MAYO, Organizer.

### NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—General Committee meeting, Aug. 12, 1899, at 528 East Eleventh street.

Comrades Keep and Cooper presided.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Credentials Committee reports favorably on following:

9th A. D., N. Y.—G. Siebold, H. F. Doleman. 15th and 17th A. D.'s—C. Bahnsen. 16th A. D.—Paul Joseph., in place of H. Eckstein. 32d and 33d A. D.'s—J. Lederer, in place of Brandstetter. Bohemian Branch—Anthony Gelbrich. 15th A. D., Brooklyn—W. L. Brower. Polish Branch, Ward 8—H. Nowak. Report concurred in and delegates seated.

85 new members were admitted. One proposition was referred to the Executive Committee cor investigation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., asks for a joint entertainment with the Section, to be arranged during the meeting of the Convention of the S. T. & L. A. The Entertainment Committee was instructed to act accordingly.

Charges by the Organizer against F. Schaefer, by the 21st A. D., Brooklyn, against Max Spector, and by the 16th A. D., N. Y., against Max Geizler for appropriating to himself money collected for a sick comrade, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Joseph Cooper was given the privilege of the floor to announce the picnic arranged for the benefit of the victimized Brooklyn trolley strikers. The Organizer was instructed to send the tickets to subdivisions.

General vote of the Section on question of severance with the Volkszeitung Publishing Association resulted in 425 votes for the proposition, and 23 against.

Open air meetings are very successful. Speakers are instructed to announce THE PEOPLE, and trial subscription blanks are doing good work.

Subdivisions are voting on the general votes issued by the N. E. C.

The Organizer was instructed to purchase a sufficient number of the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung," published at 315-17 Genesee street, and send sample copies to subdivisions. A committee consisting of Comrades Scheurer, Sauter, Gollenstepper and Lederer was appointed to push the circulation of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" among the German comrades.

Subdivisions are instructed to send delegates to the "Daily People" Conference. At the next meeting a roll-call will be taken to ascertain the number of organizations represented in the Conference, and the work they are doing for THE PEOPLE.

Section Providence was nominated as the seat of the N. B. of Appeals.

Daniel De Leon was nominated as the delegate of the Party to the S. T. & L. A. Convention.

A committee consisting of Comrades Kuhn, Cooper, Kihn, Fulling and Vogt was appointed to revise the By-Laws of the Section.

Subdivisions are instructed to employ none but S. T. & L. A. waiters and musicians at their festivals, and to do their printing in S. T. & L. A. shops.

Comrade B. Hanford was granted privilege of the floor to present a resolution on the printers' strike at "The Sun" office. A committee consisting of Hanford, Scheurer and Hosman was appointed to revise the resolutions.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN OPEN AIR MEETINGS.—The below schedule of open air campaign meetings has been arranged in the Assembly Districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn for next week:

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 8 P. M.
21st District—100th street and Columbus avenue, Manhattan.
6th District—Houston street and 2d avenue, Manhattan.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 8 P. M.
30th District—86th street and 3rd avenue, Manhattan.
32d District—96th street and 3d avenue, Manhattan.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 8 P. M.
16th District—7th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.
14th District—12th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 8 P. M.
26th District—70th street and 1st ave., Manhattan.
28th District—78th street and 1st ave., Manhattan.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 8 P. M.
5th District—Broadway and Manhattan sts., Brooklyn.
16th District—Broadway and Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 8 P. M.
20th District—Jefferson avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

The above Assembly Districts should see to get speakers' platforms ready, provide themselves with literature, which can be had at moderate rates from the Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, New York. Leaflet containing platform of the S. L. P. can also be had from the undersigned at 75 cents a thousand.

Yours truly,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

WESTCHESTER.—I enclose in this a resolution passed by the County Committee, S. L. P., at the meeting held August 13, at Tarrytown. Meeting was called to order at 3.30 p. m. Comrade Zolot, of Peekskill, was elected chairman. Committee on Credentials was elected and reported in favor of seating all loyal Party delegates.

Mr. Wesling and Mr. Dixon appeared from Section New Rochelle and requested the floor to state their case. Mr. Wesling stated that Section New Rochelle had decided to recognize the "Volkszeitung" provisional committee and the Board of Appeals of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Dixon stated that if we recognize the old N. E. C. that he and Wesling would leave the hall, but that New Rochelle HAD NOT HELD ANY MEETING IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, AND HAD NOT PASSED ANY RESOLUTIONS RECOGNIZING EITHER COMMITTEE, that they had not bought any stamps from either committee, as they had some on hand, but a few men had got together and signed an article which was sent to the "People." He said there was not more than four German members, that the others were Irish-Americans and he didn't think they knew much about the trouble in the Party. After a thorough debate, in which the New Rochelle delegates were allowed to take part, the committee decided not to admit the New Rochelle delegates as they, by recognizing the "Volkszeitung" Committee, placed themselves outside of the Party. The Committee also passed a resolution requesting the National Executive Committee to reorganize New Rochelle.

JOSEPH H. SWEENY, Sec'y.

YONKERS.—Readers of THE PEOPLE and sympathizers with our cause, residing in Yonkers and vicinity, are cordially invited to our Grand Picnic and Outing, at Schaub's Farm, back of Park Hill, on Sunday, August 27, 1899. Tickets, 15 cents, entitling holders to three checks. Receipts for the benefit of the campaign funnd. Take South Broadway cars and stop at McLean avenue, whence walk to picnic grounds.

M. KOWARSKY, Organizer.

### PENNSYLVANIA.
STATE COMMITTEE.

COMRADES:—At last meeting of the Committee Comrade Selig Schulberg, of adelphia, was chosen organizer for the of Pennsylvania. He leaves Philadel 15th of August and speaks in the towns:

Sonderton, Tuesday, Au. 15; Quak Wednesday, Aug. 16; Bethlehem, Aug. 18; Allentown, Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20; Reading, Monday, Aug. burg, Tuesday, Aug. 22; Shenandoah, day and Thursday, Aug. 23 and 24; Aug. 25; Wilkes Barre, Saturday, Scranton, Sunday, August 27, where remain for several weeks to work the rounding districts. As Comrade Schulb a good out-door speaker, you need not any funds for hall rent, at this time year a crowd can be gathered at any prominent street corners. We reque Sections to do all in their power to State Committee financially in keepi organizer permanently in agitation, great work can be accomplished if the rades will furnish sufficient funds to this work. In the western part of the the comrades have done well, we comrades who have pledged themsel pay monthly towards this fund; we hope of the comrades in the eastern part of State will respond as heartily.

Besides this, at this juncture, it is ly necessary that all Sections stand solid the Socialist Labor Party N. E. C. as an element that would bring about and disruption in the Party. If this is energetically at work, and if their pla propositions would receive any amount of port from members of the Party, it would sult in placing the Party in a state of archy and chaos, this condition of things be avoided, they must be defeated in schemes.

The N. E. C. has submitted to the Party certain propositions that should promptly acted upon. If necessary, Sec should call special meetings and a full be taken, thereby showing the solidity of S. L. P.

As we have only until the 15th of Sept to file nomination papers, comrades will bestir themselves, get papers filed and to the State Committee no later than the week in September. Be sure and have papers sworn to by five of the signers, a squire or notary. It is important that work is attended to without any further lay. In getting signatures, see to it signers sign their names and addresses the city wherein they live and occupation writing, as ditto marks will not go.

State Committee has ordered posters for vertising meetings. Sections will be furn on application.

Yours fraternally,
VAL. KEMME

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.

### RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—All comrades of Providence are hereby notified that there be a Section meeting held Thursday, 24, in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster Olneyville square. Order of business: eral vote called for by N. E. C.; cauc nomination of candidates for next general Party business. Membership must be presented.

L. SILVERBERG,
Sec'y City Com

PASCOAG.—At regular meeting of Burrillville, the following resolutions adopted and ordered sent to the N. E. C. the Chicago "Worker's Call."

WHEREAS, The delegate body of Chicago, by a notice dated July 18, 18 lished in the "Worker's Call" of July nores the unconstitutionality of the no the "Volkszeitung" usurpers on July 1 and calls on the Party membership to on certain propositions relative to the r of the N. E. C. from New York City, and holding of a national convention; and,

WHEREAS, The "Worker's Call," a organ, supports this notice editorially;

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of Burrillville this action of the delegate of Section Chicago is a flagrant transgr of the Party constitution and a usur by it of authority belonging to the N. which has not ceased to exist, notwith ing the treachery of the "Volkszeitung" spirators and the unusual haste of the gate body of Section Chicago in prejud the case;

RESOLVED, That Section Burrillville fuses to vote on the propositions of the del body of Section Chicago, recommends to tion Chicago to disavow the unconstitu conduct of its delegate body and the edit the "Worker's Call."

Per order Section Burrillville,
GUS. MARTIN, Organ

### WISCONSIN.
STATE COMMITTEE.

The Wisconsin State Committee has lished a fund to be used in carrying on Socialist agitation throughout the State. contributions to this fund should be sent the State Secretary, Frank R. Wilke, Tenth street, Milwaukee, Wis. All rec will be published in the Party organs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $ |
| August Greiffenhagen, Milwaukee | |
| B. Roeber, Milwaukee | 1. |
| K. Graffenberger, Milwaukee | |
| S. S. Pampel, Milwaukee | |
| Rud. Wilke, Milwaukee | |
| E. M. Rubringer, Milwaukee | |
| F. W. U., Milwaukee | 1 |
| Total | $ |

FRANK R. WILKE, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE.—A meeting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, August 26, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Deutsche Manner-Verein Hall, corner 8th and Sts. streets. As some matters of great importance have to be settled, the presence of all and every member is necessary.

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organizer,
1035 Fifth st.

## Chronological Recapitulation

(Continued from Page 3.)

Party itself, as the Philadelphians suggested. The Board of Appeals lo the glories and trials of such an att to the "Volkszeitung's" kangaroos.

Partly influenced by Barnes, the of the "Philadelphia Tageblatt," Seubert, the representative of "Volkszeitung," and partly by the influence of Hayes and Bandlow, the representatives of the Cleveland "Citi the majority of the Cleveland S decided to endorse the action of Board of Appeals, to recognize the kangaroos and to order the Sections of State, through the State Committee, follow the same course.

AUGUST 1, 1899.—The National Executive Committee suspends Sec Philadelphia and Cleveland, appo Providence as the seat of the provisional Board of Appeals, and orders general vote on the latter acts as well as on the general issue between the Party and the "Volkszeitung."


## Grand Outing and Family Re-Union

Under the Auspices of the

**34th & 35th Assembly District, S. L. P.**

**Sunday Afternoon and Evening, August 20th, 1899,**

**At the UNION PORT PARK, Corner of 10th St. & Ave. B, Union Port, N. Y. C.**

**DANCING, PRICE BOWLING AND OTHER GAMES.**

Members of Section New York with their families and friends are cordially invited to attend.—The Committee guarantees all who attend a pleasant time—ADMISSION FREE.

To reach the Park take Southern Boulevard or West Farms Cars at 129th Street and 3rd Ave., then transfer to Unionport Car to Ave. B or the Elevated to E. 177. St., transfer to Unionport car going east.

## Afternoon & Evening Pic Nic

for the benefit of the

**VICTIMIZED TROLLEY MEN,**

will be held under the auspices of the

**Wendell Phillips Association, R. R. M**

(L. A. 254 S. T. & L. A.)

**At ULMER PARK, on Sunday Afternoon and Evening August 27th, 1899.**

Speakers DANIEL DE LEON, ARTHUR KEEP and others.

*Music by L. A. 1638.* *Tickets 25 Cents each.*

Directions to the Park: Take 3rd Ave. or 86th surface car from the Bridge direct to the Park.